"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, moderate temperature to-day and to-morrow; west winds.

VOL. LIX...NO. 19,128. * * * NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1910.—EIGHTEEN PAGES ONE CENT, In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

HAMILTON AFTER WORLD'S RECORDS

Will Extend Philadelphia Return Flight to 125.3 Miles, Beating Paulhan's 117.

TOTAL FLIGHT 223.8 MILES

Times Searchlight to Signal on Friday Night Probability of Start—New Prizes Offered.

Charles K. Hamilton announced last night that on his return journey of his flight on Saturday from New York to Philadelphia and return, for THE NEW YORK TIMES and The Philadelphia Public Ledger, he would attempt to establish a long-distance cross-country record for continuous flight. The record is held now by Louis Paulhan, and was made in the first leg of his London-Manchester flight, when he covered 117 miles between London and Litchfield without descending. Hamilton plans to do 125.3 miles without a stop.

When Hamilton starts from Philadelphia, which he expects will not be later than 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, he will continue past Van Cortlandt Park to Elmsford, on the Putnam division of the New York Central Railroad, a distance of 13.4 miles from the official finish of the trip.

At Elmsford Hamilton will make a broad turn and fly back to Van Cortlandt Park, thereby adding 26.8 miles to the 98.5 miles between his landing place in Philadelphia and Van Cortlandt Park. Of these 98.5 miles, sixteen are between Van Cortlandt Park and the Pennsylvania Railroad Station and 82.5 miles between the station and the landing place in Philadelphia, near North Penn Junction.

Hamilton will have a thirty-gallon gasoline tank on his machine for the intercity flight, and it will be refilled before he departs from Philadelphia. His lubricating oil tanks will be of six gallons' capacity. He expects to use twenty-one gallons of gasoline between Philadelphia and Van Cortlandt Park, and thus will have the wide margin of nine gallons for the extra 26.8 miles to and from Elmsford. Not more than four and one-half gallons of oil will be consumed for the entire return trip of 125.3 miles.

Should Hamilton be successful in his attempt to travel 125.3 miles without a stop on his way back from Philadelphia he not only will have broken Paulhan's world's record for continuous cross-country flight, but, with the addition of 98.5 miles from Van Cortlandt Park to Philadelphia, he will have driven his biplane a total of 223.8 miles during the day, 21 miles more than have ever been made by one aviator in one day.

"After landing in Philadelphia I shall call up the Weather Bureau," Hamilton said last night, "to find out what wind changes, if any, may be expected in the next few hours. I anticipate being at the landing place in Philadelphia by 10:30. In the event that there is no wind then and no promise of being any to hinder or to help me I shall start my return trip very soon after landing.

"If the Weather Bureau says a wind from the south may be expectd, in case it is not already blowing, I shall wait for it, as its speed would be added to my normal rate and would help me that much. Should there be a wind from the north blowing, with an expectation of its diminishing in force, I shall wait also until 2 o'clock for it to die down.

"You see, if the wind should blow twenty miles an hour from the south, I shall be able to hit up at least a 70-mile clip on my return journey. That would mean a time-record that would take a lot of beating."

When Hamilton starts from Van Cortlandt Park next Saturday morning he will employ what is practically a new machine for the journey. His biplane, in which he has given exhibition flights all over the country since last January, will have been entirely renovated by to-morrow morning with new surfaces on both planes, a new rudder, propeller, and fuel tanks.

The Times Will Signal the Start.

On Friday night, to apprise New Yorkers as to the likelihood of the flight being started, THE NEW YORK TIMES will display searchlight signals from its tower.

If the atmospheric conditions on Friday night appear favorable for a flight and a prompt start, the searchlight on The Times Building tower will cast horizontal flashes over the northern part of the city. Should it appear that the start may have to be postponed, horizontal flashes will play to the south. These signals will be kept up until midnight and will be changed, if necessary, as the latest information is received in THE NEW YORK TIMES office by telephone direct from Hamilton's aeroplane tent in Van Cortlandt Park.

When Hamilton prepares to make his start on Saturday morning he will be assisted by Capt. Baldwin, Seymour, Albert C. Doty, and Charles Nyquist, Hamilton's two chief mechanics, and by Todd Schriver, known to all aviators as "Slim," who was Curtiss's assistant at Rheims last Summer, and Jay Safford, the last two being Capt. Baldwin's assistants.

As soon as Hamilton gives the word that all is ready, Capt. Baldwin, Seymour, Doty, Nyquist, and Schriver will leave Van Cortlandt Park by Subway to board THE NEW YORK TIMES special train in Jersey City. Safford will remain at Van Cortlandt Park to render any assistance that may be needed at the last moment and to await Hamilton's return.

Hamilton said yesterday that the easiest way to get his biplane from Mineola to the park, where the ascent will be made from the polo field, would be to fly it over from Mineola to Flushing or Whitestone, a cross-country flight of about ten miles. Hamilton said that he would make it, probably on Thursday afternoon, with all tanks full and with the machine in the same condition, as nearly as possible, as it will be when the inter-city flight of Saturday is started, so that he may learn the balance of his biplane under such a load.

May Fly to Van Cortlandt.

From its landing place on the shore of Long Island the biplane will be lightered across the Sound, through the Harlem River, to Spuyten Duyvil. At this point it will be taken ashore and Hamilton either will fly it to Van Cortlandt Park or have it carted up to the starting point. If this can be accomplished, and Hamilton said he saw no reason why it could not be, it will obviate the necessity of knocking the machine down and reassembling it in the tent near the starting point, thereby gaining more than twenty-four hours in which to test every working part in the air.

Hamilton will endeavor this morning to find a better way to effect a juncture with THE NEW YORK TIMES special train than by flying down the Hudson from the starting point, over the Pennsylvania Railroad station and the congested business and residence districts of Jersey

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AUTOISTS WED AT 4:30 A. M.

They Rout a Parson Out of Bed to Get the Knot Tied.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., June 7.—A wedding with a tinge of romance took place in the Town Clerk's office here at 4:30 this morning, with the Rev. M. O. Lepley, a Methodist parson of Greenwich officiating.

Previous to the marriage the couple in the case had spent an hour in an automobile hunting for a minister in Greenwich and visiting the Greenwich Town Clerk in search of a license, which was refused. They arrived in Greenwich in a motor car about 3 A. M. and inquired at a garage for a minister. They were directed to the Methodist parsonage and Mr. Lepley was aroused. To his inquiry they said they were both of age and were not divorced, so there seemed nothing in the way of their being married.

The bride wore an evening costume of lavender silk and high-heeled boots. The minister hurriedly dressed and accompanied them in the auto to Town Clerk Wellwood's house. The girl told him she was under 21, so the license was refused without her parents' written consent.

The Town Clerk graciously told them that eighteen years was the legal age of women in New York State, so the minister and bridal party drove there, got the license from Town Clerk Charles Stevens, and the knot was soon tied.

At 5 o'clock the minister was again sleeping soundly and the bride and bridegroom were autoing eastward, saying that they were going to Hartford and then to Massachusetts.

The bridegroom is 21 years old and gave his name as John Leslie Momand. The girl is Florence Ardelle Gulick of Chicago. They gave no reason for choosing such an unseemly hour for a marriage.

Witnesses to the wedding were Don Stuart Momand and O. B. Momand, brothers of the bridegroom. It is understood they left Greenwich on the 5:48 west-bound train this morning.

It is reported that another automobile with the bride's father aboard had chased the couple from New York City.

DROPS $2,000 IN THE STREET.

Young Woman Recovers Bills She Lost Near the Plaza.

For a while yesterday afternoon a roll of bills amounting to $2,000 lay untouched in the small park area directly in front of the Plaza Hotel. The wind was blowing at a lively rate, and several bills of large denominations became detached from the roll and were blown about. A check for several hundred dollars, which was attached to the roll, was picked up by the wind and sent soaring skyward.

The money and check belonged to a young woman whose name could not be learned, who was on her way from the Plaza Bank to call on a friend, said to be Mrs. James Hopkins, who lives at the Hotel Plaza. The young woman was leading a pet dog when she crossed the park area, and in some way the dog broke lose from its mistress and ran west in Fifty-eighth Street.

In her efforts to catch the dog the young woman is said to have dropped her money. She chased her pet and caught the dog directly in front of the Fifty-eighth Street entrance to the hotel. It was then that she missed her money.

Placing the dog, which was a small Pommeranian, in care of Thomas F. Somerford, the doorman, the young woman ran back to the park to find her money. Meantime a number of persons had walked across the green area, but no one had noticed the roll of bills. For several minutes the owner is said to have chased several greenbacks over the grass, and finally recovered all of her money except the check. Later a telephone message was sent to the bank to stop payment on the missing check.

As soon as it became known that a roll of bills had been buffeted about by the wind in the park area several persons hunted around in the grass and searched the gutters for some considerable time afterward. A diligent search was also made for the lost check, but it was not found.

Doorman Somerford wore a broad grin last evening, and he confirmed the report that he had been rewarded for the little part he played in the incident.

VAIL RE-ELECTED; SAGUE OUT.

Dutchess Fire Insurance Co. Supports President—Hitchcock Opposed.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 7.—The stockholders of the Dutchess Fire Insurance Company met to-day and re-elected all the old Directors except Public Service Commissioner James E. Sague. Frank B. Lown was elected in his place. Mr. Lown is a lawyer, through whose efforts the Dutchess Insurance Company, predecessor of the Dutchess Fire Insurance Company, was saved from bankruptcy at the time of the San Francisco earthquake.

Lewis H. Vail, whose removal as President of the Dutchess Fire Insurance Company, was demanded by State Supt. of Insurance Hotchkiss, was re-elected President. Milton H. Fowler, legal adviser of the company, was re-elected Vice President. Frank B. Lown was put on the Executive Committee in place of S. H. More.

Commissioner Sague was the only Director to side with Mr. Hotchkiss in his demand for the removal of President Vail. His decapitation is regarded as a result of his opposition to the Directors and stockholders who supported President Vail in his contest with the State Insurance Department.

JUDGE SCORNS SUNDAY LAW.

Keeping a Saloon Open No Bar to Citizenship, Says Quarles.

MILWAUKEE, June 7.—"Any Legislature that establishes police regulations in defiance of public sentiment must suffer the humiliation of seeing its mandate disregarded," said United States Judge J. V. Quarles to-day in giving the grounds for his ruling that keeping a saloon open on Sunday did not violate a man's application for citizenship.

Judge Quarles pointed out that although the Sunday closing act was passed forty years ago, no effort had been made to enforce it. He spoke of the German custom of meeting with friends and neighbors for a chat over a glass of beer and a pipe, and held that the saloon, for many of them, was their club.

The law required, the court held, that the applicant measure up to the level of the average citizen in his community, and did not demand that he rise above the level of the common mass of people.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—SS C. F. Tietgen, Christiansand, May 28.

Sailed—SS Koenig Albert, from Gibraltar, June 7.

A June Day on the Hudson River Day Line steamers is a restful pleasure.—Adv.

EARTHQUAKE KILLS SCORES IN ITALY

Half Calitri Destroyed—Death and Havoc Reported from a Large Area.

MONARCHS HURRY TO SCENE

Superstitious Mob Attacks American Clergymen—$2,000,000 Damage by Cyclone in Sardinia.

AVELLINO, Italy, June 7.—An earthquake, characterized by one severe shock and several minor shocks shortly after 3 o'clock this morning wrought great havoc throughout the Province of Avellino, in the Compartment of Campania. The entire region extending for a radius of fifty miles was thrown into panic.

While the City of Avellino practically escaped damage, the Town of Calitri, some thirty-five miles distant, suffered severely. Reports received here indicate that half the buildings in Calitri have been wrecked. The number of killed in that place is estimated at from twenty-five to fifty, while scores have been badly injured.

From many other towns and villages come stories of fallen homes, death, and suffering. At San Sele, in the Province of Polenza, six persons were killed and five injured.

The convicts in the prison at Benevento became panic-stricken and tried to force their way past the guards, but were overpowered by troops.

Ten persons are said to have met death at San Sossio, where the sulphur waters, in which the district is rich, were released from bounds by the disturbance and flooded the vicinity. From the flood noxious gases arose.

At Chianche a house fell, burying and killing an aged man.

One person was killed and several were injured at Castelbaronia. Calabritto was badly damaged.

It was in the darkest hour of the morning when the shock came. The sleeping town was aroused by shaking walls, the rattling of furniture, and the falling of plaster from the ceilings. In a moment panic had seized the 20,000 inhabitants, who live in daily fear of a seismic disaster.

Half-naked men, women, and children fled from their homes, screaming with terror. They had in their minds visions of Messina and the horror of Reggio. Recently there was gossip about a prediction that the approach of Halley's comet portended the end of the world.

The authorities kept their heads, but they could not stay the mad rush for the squares and open districts ouiside the city.

The wildest confusion prevailed and the frightened ones could not be reasoned with. In the squares hundreds threw themselves upon their faces and implored mercy of the Almighty. Then the religious fervor found expression in processions to the shrine of St. Andrew, the protector of the town. Others climbed to the sanctuary on Monte Vergine.

After several hours of frantic entreaty the authorities succeeded in re-establishing a semblance of calm, and relief squads were organized. It was then found that no one had been killed here, though one aged man had died from fright.

King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena arrived here at 10 P. M., but remained on their train, where they will spend the night. They will proceed tomorrow morning to Calitri and other stricken towns and later will be joined by the Duke of Aosta, who is on his way here.

To-night the people of Avellino, although somewhat reassured by the fact that the shocks did not recur in the course of the day, are remaining in the open. Crowds are gathered in the squares and the fields around the town, where fires have been lighted, about which are gathered pitiful groups, who fear to return to their homes.

NAPLES, June 7.—An earthquake of unusual intensity was experienced throughout Southern Italy, including Sicily, at 3:07 o'clock this morning. The shock appears to have spent its force chiefly in the Province of Avellino, in Central Campania, east of Naples.

Fatalities are reported at Valata, San Sossio, Chianche, Castelbaronia, and San Sele. At San Sele every house in the village was damaged.

The disturbance disrupted telegraph communication generally in the provinces most affected.

Terror was caused at Torre Annunziata and Torre del Greco, where the people lived in constant fear of an eruption from Mount Vesuvius.

Reports from Basilicata say that the shock was felt severely at Potenza. Similar reports come from Paola and Catanzaro, in the compartment of Calabria, and from Palermo, Sicily.

News from Salerno, at the head of the Gulf of Salerno, thirty miles southeast of Naples, is to the effect that the shock was distinct there and caused considerable damage.

The shock was felt for ten seconds in the Province of Avellino. It was also felt strongly but for a shorter period at Cozenza, Paola, Catanzaro, Reggio, Potenza, Benevento, Capua, and Melfi. It is said, however, that the damage in these towns was not serious and that there was no loss of life.

A report received from Avellino describes the narrow escape from death at the hands of a superstitious mob of a party of American clergymen who happened to be in the province when the earthquake occurred. Some of the panic-stricken people believed that the calamity was due to the presence of the clergymen and attacked them with the avowed purpose of hanging them.

Fortunately the police learned of the assault and rescued the ministers, afterward escorting them to a safe distance from the village.

ROME, June 7.—Great apprehension has again been caused by seismic disturbances, the official report showing that the zone affected by the earthquake shocks to-day is a vast one, embracing practically the whole of Southern Italy, as well as a portion of Tuscany and Venetia, to the north. But the district in which serious damage occurred extends only about fifty miles around Mount Vulture, an extinct volcano near Calitri.

This region has suffered much in the past from earthquakes. In 1851 800 persons were killed. The number of casualties resulting from the earthquake to-day has not yet been definitely ascertained, some of the reports exaggerating the dead at fifty and the injured at several hun-

Continued on Page 2.

Hamilton's Flight to Philadelphia and Back

For The Times on Saturday next, weather permitting, will be graphically reported in The Sunday Times from its special train following him throughout the journey. To be sure of obtaining next Sunday's Times order it of your newsdealer to-day.

Watch The Times Tower Friday Night.

START OF FLIGHT PROBABLE:
Horizontal Searchlight Flashes Over Northern Part of the City.

START DOUBTFUL:
Horizontal Flashes Over Southern Part of the City.

ROOSEVELT'S VOICE FAILS AT OXFORD

He Is Unable to Give in Full His Address on Biological Analogies in History.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION

Curzon Calls ex-President, Made D. C. L., Most Conspicuous Figure in America Since Lincoln.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OXFORD, June 7.—It seems impossible to speak of ex-President Roosevelt without mentioning strenuousness. Certainly his day in Oxford was a strenuous one.

Besides the Romanes lecture, which he told one audience was the genesis of his European trip, the invitation from the university to deliver it having decided him to make a tour in this part of the world after his African hunting expedition, he delivered three speeches, visited several colleges, talked to innumerable dons and 'Varsity dignitaries, and apparently thoroughly enjoyed himself throughout.

Altogether the proceedings here were much more formal than they were at Cambridge. There were no "Teddy bears" in evidence, and though Lord Curzon of Kedleston made an attempt to throw some humor into the ceremony in the Sheldonian Theatre, where the Romanes lecture was delivered, his effort took the form of Latin verse.

It is a circumstance which may interest psychologists that Lord Curzon, who has been frequently described as absolutely lacking in a sense of humor, should in his undergraduate days have devoted a considerable portion of his time to writing humorous Latin verses, and should now lapse into his old habit.

Lord Curzon's verses described Mr. Roosevelt as a man,

> Before whose coming comets took to flight,
> And all the Nile's seven mouths turned pale with fright.

Lord Curzon, as Chancellor of the university, headed the imposing procession of doctors in scarlet who filed into the Sheldonian Theatre shortly before 3 o'clock, and in convocation agreed to confer the degree of Doctor of Civil Law upon Mr. Roosevelt, who was then brought in, and after being welcomed by Lord Curzon, read his lecture.

The reading took upward of an hour and a quarter and, even so was considerably curtailed, the lecturer skipping many long paragraphs owing to the failure of his voice. The audience applauded warmly when the lecture was over.

OXFORD, June 7.—Oxford to-day conferred upon ex-President Roosevelt the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law. The ceremony took place in the Sheldonian Theatre, where for over three centuries it has been the custom to hold various annual and other exercises, but Mr. Roosevelt's reception surpassed in enthusiasm anything within the memory of the oldest Oxonian.

Before the lecture there was a reception, given by the Mayor and Corporation in the Town Hall. After the reception Mr Roosevelt made hurried visits to the leading colleges and to other places of historic interest and then proceeded to the Sheldonian Theatre.

The ex-President's Romanes lecture, which dealt with "Biological Analogies in History," proved to be a powerful exposition of all the "strange analogies," as the lecturer expressed it, "in the phenomena of life and death, of birth, growth, and change, between those physical groups of animal life which we designate as species, forms, races, and the highly complex and composite entities which rise before our minds when we speak of nations and civilizations."

Toward the close, however, Mr. Roosevelt's voice failed and he was obliged to leave undelivered a portion of his prepared lecture. But before he withdrew from the platform, the ex-President had won the great audience that gathered in the theatre by his vigorous utterances and forceful gestures, and was cheered repeatedly at various stages of his speech.

Even the usually solemn red-robed dons were carried away, and stood up and joined in the loud hurrahs of the younger element.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Chancellor of Oxford University, who himself delivered the Romanes lecture in 1907, presided, and in introducing the newly created D. C. L., who appeared for the first time in the red robes of the Doctorate, spoke of Mr. Roosevelt as "a ruler of men—the most conspicuous figure in America since Abraham Lincoln."

After touching on the ex-President's many achievements, the Chancellor said: "Although he is now taking a holiday, it is undreamable that such a man will long remain out of public life."

Ambassador Whitelaw Reid proposed a toast to the King and the President of the United States. Speeches were made by several of the Rhodes scholars.

This evening Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt dined with the Vice Chancellor of the university, and remained at his residence for the night.

LONDON, June 7.—Nine cabins have been engaged for Mr. Roosevelt and his party on the steamer Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, which will sail from Southampton on June 10 for New York.

A report of Mr. Roosevelt's speech will be found on page 6.

SUICIDE CUTS SHORT A BURLESQUE SHOW

Corset Manufacturer in a Front Box Shoots Himself as the Performance Closes.

WENT PREPARED FOR DEATH

Letters In His Pocket Ready for Police and Coroner, but He Spent the Evening Jesting with Friends.

Charles H. Talbert, a corset manufacturer of 568 Park Avenue, rose in his box at the Columbia Theatre, at Seventh Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, last night, a few minutes before the close of the performance, placed a pistol to his temple, and killed himself with one shot. Many in the audience thought that the pistol shot was part of the show, and it was not until the blood began to drip down through the box floor upon some of those in the front rows that the audience arose and surged out through the doors into the street.

Mr. Talbert, a man weighting perhaps 200 pounds, with dark hair and a black mustache, entered the Columbia Theatre early last night to see a performance of some burlesquers who call themselves "The New Jersey Lilies." He took a front box in the second tier to the left of the stage. With him were two men and a woman.

He seemed to be enjoying himself throughout the show, often laughing and saying something to some of the women on the stage within a few feet of his box. Yet he had gone to the Columbia meaning to kill himself. This was shown by letters found in his pockets, addressed both to the police and the Coroner, saying that he meant to kill himself and that no fuss should be made about it. It was on these letters that the police found his name and address.

The suicide occurred in the last minutes of the performance. Shortly before 11 o'clock there came on the stage an Indian chorus, which was the beginning of the end of the show. The chorus members sang a song, and then began to dance off the stage. Following them came other members of the company, gathering for the grand finale. There were only two or three minutes of the performance left.

Mr. Talbert stood up in his box, so some of those near him said later, pulled the pistol calmly from his pocket, and without hesitation placed it to his right temple, shot, and fell back into the box without a word or a groan. In this he was not hindered by his companions. They withdrew to the rear of the box and succeeded in getting away unobserved.

Most of the audience thought that the shot was part of the Indian song and dance business. The house was darkened, anyway, and they could not see distinctly what was going on anywhere except on the stage. Even those who saw Mr. Talbert place the pistol to his head took his action to be stage play, for, as one of them said, "There is so much funny business now done in the audience to fool people."

Even those on the stage did not know at first that anything untoward was connected with the pistol shot, though they knew there that it was not part of the performance. The stage manager was getting his chorus on for the final song.

"Great Heavens! What's that?" cried a man down in one of the rows just under the box in which Talbert lay dead. He found that both his wife and himself were being covered with drippings from the box overhead. Others near by then found out that their clothing was stained in the same way.

That started the rush from the theatre. Those in the rear, not understanding what hand happened, cried out to the audience in front, "Sit down." But the word quickly passed through the house that the pistol shot had killed a man in one of the boxes, and the audience surged out into the street.

There they were met by three or four policemen and were hurried away. The management had already summoned the police by telephone and an ambulance from Flower Hospital was at the door by the time the audience began to leave.

Ambulance Surgeon Smith said that the man had died instantly. The police tried to trace the three persons who had been in the box with him, but they had already got away. The theatre people did not know whether or not the three occupants who had fled even knew Talbert.

The letters in Talbert's pocket told the police that he lived with his wife, Lena, at his place of business, in Park Avenue. One letter was addressed to his wife, one to Dr. A. J. Fox, care of Mr. Schoumberg, and one to Miss Katherine Schoumberg, of 566 Park Avenue. Mrs. Talbert, when told of her husband's suicide, said he had left home about 8 o'clock in the evening, saying he was going to a theatre, as he wanted to be cheered up. He went alone, so far as she knew, she said. She said he had been depressed of late owing to business troubles. He had lost money recently.

In the box adjoining that in which the suicide sat were eight men and women. Like most of the others in the theatre they surmised that the shot was a part of the stage business. When it was learned, however, that a man had shot himself one of the men in the party climbed on a chair and tried to look into the adjoining box. His chair broke and he fell to the floor, pinning his leg under the seat in such a way that he couldn't extricate himself. The others in his party hastily departed.

Others from nearby boxes and the orchestra seats rushed into the box, and when one man suggested that the man with his leg pinned under his seat had shot the man in the other box, it looked as if the victim of the chair would be badly treated. Several men attempted to strike him, and when others tried to prevent them a small-sized row developed. Policeman Lynch, who had been called in from the street by that time, restored order. The stage carpenter was called and the man under the seat was quickly released. He departed hurriedly.

COAL STRIKE ENDS.

12,000 Miners of Pennsylvania Company Agree on Arbitration.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 7.—The strike of the 12,000 miners employed in the collieries of the Pennsylvania Coal Company between Dunmore and Wilkesbarre was brought to an end to-day, when the non-union miners, on the advice of Chevalier Fortunato Tiscar, the Italian Consul, accepted the offer of arbitration made by the company.

Consul Tiscar addressed four mass meetings in Pittston, at which the men voted to return to work to-morrow morning, whereupon the miners at Old Forge and Dunmore also voted to resume work.

Consul Tiscar secured a written promise from the company's officials that they would immediately arbitrate the men's grievances. The union officials had several times ordered the striking miners to return to work.

DEWEY'S SUPERIOR OLD PORT WINE.
The most strengthening wine we make.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., New York.—Adv.

OUR THREAT TO GEN. RIVAS.

Bluefields Bluff to be Leveled at First Fire on American Flag.

BLUEFIELDS, June 7.—"At the first shot fired against the American flag or an American vessel I will level the bluff."

This is the reply made to-day by Commander Harold K. Hines, commanding the American gunboat Dubuque, to a threat made by Gen. Rivas of the Madriz forces, holding Bluefields Bluff, that he would stop by force any vessel of whatever nationality entering the harbor.

LIGHTNING STRIKES REGIMENT

Three German Soldiers Killed and Fifteen Badly Injured.

DRESDEN, June 7.—Lightning struck an infantry regiment that was marching into the German camp here to-day.

A whole company was hurled to the ground.

Three soldiers were killed outright, and fifteen others were seriously injured.

JAPAN SEEKS POLAR HONORS.

Expedition to Sail This Month Will Attempt to Reach South Pole.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 7.—Japan is hurrying an expedition under Lieut. Shirase, which is to sail this month in the hope of anticipating the British expedition to the south pole, according to news brought by the steamer River Clyde, which reached this port to-day.

Japanese professors are to accompany the expedition, which will be restricted to Japanese.

The Diet has voted money for the enterprise.

NECK BROKEN; WALKS HOME.

Physicians at Hospital Say Victim of Accident May Live.

PITTSBURG, June 7.—With his neck broken, and supporting his head with both hands to keep it from falling limp on his shoulders, Elmer Grove, 25 years old, walked home with the assistance of two companions after he had fallen from a street car.

At the hospital where he was taken the physicians said to-day that he might live, although the spinal column was broken near the base of the skull. An operation will be performed to remove pieces of broken bone.

WILD DEER AMUCK IN CITY.

Frightened by Dogs It Smashes Window and Mirror in Newburg.

NEWBURG, June 7.—Pursued by dogs a wild deer appeared in the streets of the city this morning. Confused and frightened, the deer dashed through the plate glass front of a drug store, smashed a big mirror in the interior, and returned to the street. It fell into an excavation in the street and was captured. It was only slightly hurt.

The deer was put in a barn and will be liberated when its wounds heal. It did about $200 worth of damage in a few minutes.

PRESIDENT FELLOWS RESIGNS

Caused by Trouble with Undergraduates of Maine University.

ORONO, Me., June 7.—Long-standing differences between President George Emory Fellows of the University of Maine and the undergraduates culminated today in his resignation.

Last Winter the students went on strike because of dissatisfaction with the President's rules, and last week the senior class threatened to walk out of chapel if President Fellows preached the baccalaureate sermon.

CAN'T ATTEND WHITE SCHOOL

Negro Not Such Because of Complexion, Court Rules in Girl's Case.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Although Justice Wright of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day decided that Isabel I. Wall bore no evidence of being a negro, he refused to order the Board of Education to admit her to the white schools. He did this on the ground that her father was a negro.

"The child's proportion of negro blood is one-eighth, or one-sixteenth," said Justice Wright. "Graduations shading toward black or fairness are of very insignificant concern in determining whether one is 'colored.'"

ANOTHER ROCKEFELLER BABY.

Second Son Born to Mr. and Mrs. John D., Jr., Last Thursday Night.

It came out last night that a second son was born to Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., last week at their country home at Pocantico Hills, near Tarrytown. No formal announcement was made of the birth from the Pocantico home. Even the chief employes of the New York office did not know of the fact. A telephone message to the Rockefeller home last night brought the answer that the baby was born last Thursday night.

"What are they going to name him?" the woman at the telephone was asked.

"Now, look here," she said, "this is no time of the night to ask such questions. He is here and he is a boy, and that's all I will tell."

16-YEAR-OLD GIRL LOST.

She Went Out In Search of Sewing Work on Monday.

An alarm was sent out yesterday morning for Estha Mearson, a sixteen-year-old seamstress, living on the fourth floor of 107 East 123d Street, who has been missing from home since Monday morning. She went out then, according to her family, in search of work.

The girl was reported missing to the Bureau of Missing Persons at Police Headquarters by the girl's brother, Lyon Mearson. She is described as weighing 130 pounds, 5 feet 5 inches in height, with light complexion and brown hair. She wore a blue tailor-made suit and white shirtwaist, brown hat, black lace shoes, and black stockings.

AVIATOR LOSES INSURANCE.

Company Makes Pfitzner Sign a Release Because of Recent Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

PLUM ISLAND, Conn., June 7.—A. L. Pfitzner of Hammondsport, N. Y., who has been making flights in his monoplane over the meadows here, was notified today that a life insurance company had canceled his policy on account of risks incurred in aviation.

He was obliged to-day to sign a clause absolving the insurance company from liability in case of death while engaged in flying machine flights.

New, stylish eyeglasses called "Ilett," with Bi-sight or Toric Pebbles. Spencer's, 31 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

EASTERN RAILROADS YIELD ON NEW RATES

Agree with Taft That Increases Shall Be Passed on by Commerce Commission.

INSURGENTS IN DESPAIR

Fear Bill Will Be Emasculated In Conference—Blame President's Message for Sending It There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The picturesque business of private treaty making between the President of the United States and the Presidents of great railroad systems was continued at the White House this afternoon, when Mr. Taft had as his fellow-negotiators W. C. Brown of the New York Central, James McCrea of the Pennsylvania, and W. W. Finley of the Southern. They very promptly reached an agreement along the lines of the treaty negotiated yesterday afternoon with the Western Trunk Line Committee roads, but going even further than that treaty did in the submission made by the roads to the desires of Mr. Taft.

To-day the President had no quid pro quo to offer in the shape of abandonment of a suit in equity under the Sherman anti-trust law, and there was no injunction to be dissolved in return for the submission of the railroads. But he secured from the railroad Presidents an agreement to present their case for increased rates to the Inter-State Commerce Commission not only in case the enactment of the pending bill shall be deferred, but in case "it should otherwise become necessary."

Before his conference with the railroad men President Taft had sent a special message to Congress urging such a change in the bill as would make at least this provision regarding rates effective immediately upon the final approval of the act, and he is strongly in hope that this will be done. He said this afternoon that he had no reason to doubt that his message would be favorably acted upon.

In to-day's conference President Taft apparently cleaned up the whole question of increases in rates. The agreement with Messrs. Brown and McCrea, representing practically all of the country east of the Mississippi River and south to the Ohio, including New England, is that all of their proposed increases shall be submitted to the Inter-State Commerce Commission in accordance with the spirit of the provisions of the pending railroad bill, whether the bill becomes law and operative by July 1 or not.

The participation of President Finley of the Southern Railway in the conference was at the invitation of Mr. Taft, although no increases of rates have been proposed by the Southern, and no such question is now pending with that system. Mr. Finley gave the President assurance of his sympathy with what Mr. Taft was endeavoring to accomplish, and his action left no doubt at the White House that the agreement secured would cover Southern territory as well as that specifically represented by the Eastern railroad men.

Regards Matter as Settled.

It was made clear at the White House after the conference that President Taft regards the whole matter of rate increases as now settled. It would require thirty days for any proposed increases to become effective, and the President believes he has ample time to get the Railroad bill into operation before any such action could be taken. It was apparent at the White House this afternoon that the President is thoroughly confident that the bill, which was sent to conference today, will be out of conference and signed by the end of this month, and that it will come out in the shape he desires so far as this matter is concerned. The net result of the private treaty making, therefore, from Mr. Taft's point of view, is that he has put the rate supervision provisions of the new bill into effect about a month before the enactment of the measure, and headed off the railroads in their attempt to get their increases into effect before the bill could become law.

It was said at the White House after the conference that no more meetings with railroad men are in contemplation. It is now incumbent upon Congress to get the pending bill into shape for Presidential approval, and then it will be for the roads and the Inter-State Commerce Commission to thrash out the question of rates. There is a general impression that this will devolve upon the commission a herculean task which will require a great deal of time, if, indeed, it does not prove impossible of accomplishment; but there is no doubt of its practicability at the offices of the commission, nor, so far as could be learned to-day, in the minds of the railroad men concerned.

It seems likely now that the commission will undertake to handle all the increases which the different roads propose in one big case, when each road will have opportunity to present whatever material facts it desires. All the shippers affected will be notified, also, and have a chance to come in and submit whatever testimony they have. Examiners will be appointed by the commission to take testimony in various parts of the country, and on the whole record the arguments will be had and the final presentation made. It was said at the commission offices this afternoon that final decision probably could be had some time during the Fall, which would be some months ahead of the limit of suspension of rates authorized under the pending bill.

BILL GOES TO CONFERENCE.

Insurgents Blame Taft and Six Democrats for Their Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—As a result of President Taft's action in sending his special message to Congress to-day, and after strenuous work on the part of the Senate and House regulars, the House voted this afternoon by a majority of 6—all furnished by Democrats—to send the Railroad bill to conference. The actual vote rejecting the Senate bill was by acclamation, and the majority was much larger, but the real test came on a motion by Representative Lenroot, a Wisconsin insurgent follower of Senator La Follette, to concur in the Senate amendments, with an amendment by the House putting into immediate operation the provisions of Section 9 giving the Inter-State Commerce Commission authority to suspend and examine rates prior to their becoming operative.

The Lenroot motion was defeated, 162 to 156, by a combination of regular Republicans and Democrats similar to that of March 15, 1909, when Speaker Cannon used Democratic help in putting through the rules of the House. Four of the six Democrats who helped him out to-day were among those who helped him last year. They were Fitzgerald of Brooklyn, and Harrison, Goldfogle, and Goulden of New York. The other two were Underwood and Craig of Alabama. Underwood explains his action by saying that he was afraid of the added "joker" discovered yesterday, which, he thinks,

would permit rebating. Craig followed his lead.

As to the others, although they are making the same explanation, there are already a flood of charges floating around Washington to the effect that they were won over by some sort of bargain of the kind that Representative Parsons charged had been made when Speaker Cannon was saved in March or last year. It is certain that half a dozen regular Senators were busily at work on the floor of the House lining up the Representatives from their States, and it is reported rather circumstantially that much telephoning had been done from New York in the effort to get votes for a conference.

Aldrich Uses Telephone.

During the two hours' debate on the Lenroot motion rumors became current about the Capitol that Senator Aldrich, who was in New York, was urging over the long-distance telephone that the House leaders exert all their influence to send the bill to conference and against the proposition to accept the bill as it came from the Senate.

The Republican insurgents lined up their men, as they had said yesterday they would, and came through with 26 votes for the Lenroot proposition. To-night they are about the most disgusted men in Washington and are expressing in sober fashion their discouragement over the situation.

Most of all, they are unhappy over the "interference" by President Taft, for, despite all the telephoning from New York that actually took place or has been imagined and despite all the Senatorial influence that was or could have been exerted, it was the message from the President that put the bill into conference. Before that was received there were a number of regular Republicans who declared openly that they would vote to accept the Senate bill, and it was a foregone conclusion that the conference would be avoided.

The message, however, immediately lined up all these men. The utmost that the New York and the Senate influence could win from the Democrats was six votes. As it happened, that was just the majority by which the Senate bill was rejected, and if the Democrats had held true to their leadership the Lenroot motion would have been carried and the Senate bill accepted as to all but one provision. Without the message from the President those six Democratic votes would have served only to focus a curious attention upon the men who cast them without in the least delaying final action on the Railroad bill.

The insurgents are discouraged and disheartened over the conference, because they are all firmly convinced that the bill will be juggled by the conferrees out of all semblance to itself and that the provisions which they have struggled so hard to secure, and which they regard as the only good and vital parts of the bill, are in grave danger of death by strangulation. The conferrees are Senators Elkins and Aldrich, Republicans, and Foster, Democrat, and Representatives Mann and Wanger, Republicans, and Adamson, Democrat.

Insurgents Predict Dire Results.

To the average insurgent the prospect of having the ultimate fate of the Railroad bill decided by reactionaries like Elkins, Aldrich, Mann, and Wanger is enough to drive a true progressive to resignation. Nothing can convince the insurgents to-night that the bill is not going to be dealt with most foully in conference, and their only hope is that the vigor of the fight they have put up, especially to-day, will make the reactionary conferrees afraid to handle the bill as they would like, lest they arouse a storm of popular indignation and their report be rejected.

Senator Crane and Mr. Mann are credited with inducing the President to send in his special message. There had been no hint from the White House that such action was contemplated, until this morning. Then Crane and Mann called on the President and were with him for twenty minutes or half an hour. As they came out of his offices they told some other Congressmen who were waiting to see him that he had agreed to send in a message. Then they hurried back to the Capitol to join in the general hustling for votes.

To-night the insurgents are declaring that all the good effect obtained by the President in their country by his treaties with the railroads on the subject of rate increases will be lost by this deal to send the bill to conference. They are so certain that lethal weapons are to be used by the conferrees that they will hardly stand still long enough to admit the possibility that the bill may come out of conference in fairly good shape.

"Why, look here," exclaimed one intransigeant insurgent to-night, "can anybody tell me why Murray Crane and Aldrich should be so anxious to send their Senate bill to conference, unless there is something in it that they want juggled out?"

It is understood that the conferrees may hold an initial conference on the Railroad bill to-morrow or next day. Senators Aldrich and Foster, two of the conferrees, are at present away from Washington.

PERKINS FORESEES PEACE.

Praises Railroad Rate Arrangement Negotiated by Taft and Wickersham.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—George W. Perkins of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., who was in Washington to-day, made the following statement regarding the railroad situation:

"The railroad question affects managers and owners of railroads, the managers of the Government, shippers, investors, and the public. The arrangement which President Taft and Attorney General Wickersham have negotiated gives to all these interests what we have never, heretofore had in this country, namely, an equally fair plan of procedure.

"When it becomes effective, which will be in the very near future, the railroads, shippers, public, investors, and the Government will no longer be continually at variance with each other, and the far-reaching, beneficial, and permanent effect of this can scarcely be over-estimated."

RIPLEY FOR RETRENCHMENT.

Says More Rate Increases Than Those Enjoined Must Be Made.

President Ripley of the Santa Fe system said yesterday that the conferences in Washington on the railroad rate situation had not cleared up matters to any extent, but had merely furnished the railroads a basis to go on.

Mr. Ripley said that if every increase so far filed in Washington were allowed to go into effect it would not justify the railroads in going ahead with their improvement work.

"The increases enjoined are but a drop in the bucket," he said. "They were almost imperceptible, and they must be followed by much larger increases if railroading is to be profitable.

"The present situation is not one that justifies investors in purchasing railroad securities. Atchison will retrench at every point. Most of our improvements are so far advanced that it would cost more to stop them than to carry them to completion, but no new obligations of any kind will be entered into.

"The Railroad bill as it stands to-day is a terror. It takes control of the railroads out of our hands while leaving us the responsibility. It gies the Inter-State Commerce Commission practical control without ownership. If it is to go into effect as it stands I would rather the commission were given power to make all rates."

SHARP RISE IN STOCKS.

Market Responds Quickly to Abandonment of Suits Against Railroads.

The settlement of the railroad rate dispute at Washington on Monday was the signal for a sharp all-around recovery in the stock market yesterday. Under the renewed optimism created by the understanding between the Administration and Western railroads that the injunction proceedings against the railroads should be withdrawn and the proposed rate increase left to the judgment of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, prices opened much above the closing level of Monday. During the day several sharp tussles took place between the bulls and the bears, who were loath to give up the advantage over the market which they had held ever since Tuesday of last week. This gave the market several backward and forward movements, but at the close the net gains in the active stocks ranged from 1 to more than 4 points.

How far the market recovered from the low prices since injunction proceedings against the railroads were begun is shown by this comparison of the lowest prices on this movement, and the closing prices yesterday:

	Friday, May 27.	Low Last Week.	Close Yesterday.	Net Adv. Yesterday.
Amal. Copper Co.	69⅝	62⅝	67½	3⅛
Am. Car and Fdy.	61½	56½	54½	3
Am. Locomotive	48¼	40¼	43⅜	2⅜
Am. Smelting	78⅞	72	77	3⅝
Atchison	109⅜	103⅛	104⅝	3⅝
Balt. & Ohio	114	109⅛	112½	2½
Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	81	76	78⅝	2⅞
Canadian Pacific	197½	192¼	197⅝	3⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio.	86⅝	78	83½	3⅞
C., M. & St. P.	138⅞	121	125¾	3½
Chi. & N. W.	152	142	145	3
Consolidated Gas	141½	129	134½	4¾
Delaware & Hudson.	170	161	163	2
Den. & Rio Grande.	40	32¾	36½	3
Erie	28¼	24¾	26⅜	1¾
General Electric.	148¾	140	...	...
Great Northern pf.	134⅝	126	131	4¾
Illinois Central	135⅝	129⅛	131⅛	2
Louis. & Nash.	148	139½	142⅝	2¾
Mo., Kan. & Texas.	41⅝	37¼	39⅝	1⅝
Missouri Pacific	71	64½	67⅝	2⅞
N. Y. Central	116¾	111⅞	116	3⅛
N. Y., N. H. & H.	155½	150	151½	1½
Northern Pacific	131⅜	122	126	3⅝
Pennsylvania	124⅝	128	131½	2⅜
Reading	162½	147½	153¼	4
Rock Island	28¾	28¼	41½	2⅜
Southern Pacific	126	115¾	121⅝	4⅝
Union Pacific	183⅛	164⅝	171¼	4¼
United States Steel.	82⅜	74½	79	3⅛
Wabash pf.	45½	39⅞	43⅝	2⅜

A question asked in many quarters yesterday had to do with the time it will take the railroads to obtain an increase in rates under the arrangement entered into on Monday. The question was answered thus by the head of one of the important railroads directly concerned in the injunction proceedings:

"If the Railroad bill is promptly enacted by Congress, as probably it will be, it will not, in my opinion, take more than about sixty days for the railroads to receive a decision from the Inter-State Commerce Commission regarding the proposed rate increases. The Inter-State Commerce Commission is already advised of the situation, and no long investigation will be required. The commission will, of course, have to allow sufficient time for all interests to be heard, but I am confident that within sixty days it ought to be possible for the railroads to begin on the new schedules."

Railroad Presidents Meet To-day.

The Railroad Association will hold a meeting to-day at 11 o'clock at the Hotel Belmont, at which a number of Presidents of both the Eastern and Western railroads are expected to attend. In view of the recent agreement reached between the Administration and the railroad managers in regard to the fixing of rates, the meeting to-day is presumed to have some relation to it.

INDIANS KILL OFFICIALS.

Mayas Also Slaughter Women and Children in Yucatan.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, June 7.—While the Yucatan officials will give no information regarding the uprising of Maya Indians, they do not deny that the town of Valladolid has been sacked and many of the Government employes killed.

It is believed that the first detachment of Federal troops sent out to quell the uprising will reach the scene of trouble to-night, and as the troops number several hundred, it is expected that they will have no difficulty in putting the Indians to rout.

The present outbreak is said to be the most serious in the district in the last fifteen years. According to many reports received here, the insurgents did not stop at killing Government officials, but slaughtered their women and children as well. It is feared that on the approach of the troops the Indians will retreat into their fastnesses and reappear when the troops have withdrawn.

MORITZ GRAUBARD ACQUITTED

Assemblyman Did Not Use a Weapon in an Attack on Wolf Nadler.

Assemblyman Moritz Graubard of the Eighth Assembly District was acquitted in Special Sessions yesterday on a charge of assault preferred by Wolf Nadler, President of the First Roumanian-American Congregation. The latter said the Assemblyman had knocked him senseless with some instrument by way of objecting to one of his rulings at a meeting of the congregation in the vestry rooms of the synagogue at 89 Rivington Street on Sunday, March 6. Justice Hoyt held that there was reasonable doubt that the Assemblyman had used a weapon, as well as a doubt of the lack of provocation.

Assemblyman Graubard was defended by two fellow-Assemblymen, Aaron J. Levy of the Fourth and Harold J. Spiegelberg of the Tenth Assembly District.

Child Shoots His Mother.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 7.—Mrs. William Sill's 6-year-old son to-day picked up an old revolver that had not been used since last Fourth of July, and, believing it unloaded, playfully pointed it at his mother. The weapon was discharged and the bulelt penetrated the woman's abdomen. She will probably die.

EARTHQUAKE KILLS SCORES IN ITALY

Continued from Page 1.

dred. It is feared that there are many buried in the ruins of the houses which were thrown down in Califri, while great damage was done at other places, with doubtless considerable loss of life.

The Government has taken hold of the situation with promptitude, and although the earthquake occurred in the night it was not long before the military and civil authorities were hard at work, rendering aid to the injured, preparing places of shelter for the homeless, and bending their energies to the re-establishment of order.

Premier Luzzatti received word of the disaster at 5 A. M., less than two hours after the earthquake, and he at once communicated the news to the King. The latter decided to start immediately for the district. He intended to go alone, but Queen Helena insisted upon joining him. The King thought that this was not necessary, as the situation in Avellino was not to be compared with that at Messina, where their Majesties spent several days in alleviating the distress of the people. In reply to the King's protests Queen Helena retorted:

"As my presence is necessary at all festivities, it must not be lacking where the people die and weep. In the South Italians suffer; therefore I must go. It is my place as a woman and a mother."

The King and Queen were cheered by crowds at the station, but they hurried to the train and carefully inspected the medical and other supplies.

The Government has decided to ask Parliament for an appropriation of $100,000 for the immediate relief of the earthquake sufferers.

The Pope was notified by the Bishop of Avellino of the suffering in that province and at once forwarded funds for relief and a message stating that his prayers would be with the sufferers.

Misfortune seems to have chosen Italy as a target. While the south has been afflicted by an earthquake, the vast region of Sardinia, the largest island in the Mediterranean next to Sicily, was ravaged to-day by a violent cyclone. Various districts have been devastated and crops, vineyards, and cattle have been destroyed.

It is believed that many shepherds have followed the fate of their flocks. The damage in Sardinia is estimated at $2,000,000.

Red Cross Will Send Contributions.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The officials of the American Red Cross in Washington stated to-day that they would gladly forward to the districts in Italy stricken by the earthquake any contributions which might be made to them for that purpose.

TWO NEW PRIZES FOR AERONAUTICS

Edwin Gould Offers $15,000 for First Machine Equipped with Two Engines.

EVENING WORLD GIVES A CUP

Silver Trophy to be Held by Amateur Flier Making Year's Longest Record —Announced at Dinner to Curtiss.

Glenn H. Curtiss, the aviator, was the guest of honor last evening at a dinner given by the New York Press Club. Among the other aviators present were Clifford B. Harmon and Charles M. Manley, who was called the "first American aviator." It was Mr. Manley who, seven years ago, fell with his airship into the Potomac River. Lieut. Frederick Humphries and Lee S. Burridge, ex-President of the Aeronautical Society, were also present.

At the dinner two new prizes for aeronautics were announced. One of $15,000 was offered by Edwin Gould, through The Scientific American, for the most successful aeroplane equipped with two motors or two propellers, the idea being to have a reserve motive power to avoid the necessity of the aeroplane coming down in case of accident.

The second prize was offered by The Evening World. It consists of a solid silver cup to be a perpetual challenge cup, to be held for one year by the amateur aviator who makes the longest continuous flight of the year.

John A. Hennessy, President of the Press Club, presided. At Mr. Hennessy's right sat Glenn H. Curtiss, the guest of honor, whose recent successful flight from Albany to this city was applauded enthusiastically as often as it was mentioned. Clifford B. Harmon came up from Mineola to be present at the dinner, and told many anecdotes of his various experiences in balloons and planes. Fire Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo was also a guest. The menus and souvenirs of the dinner were engravings of Curtiss making his recent spectacular landing, and it was in the direction of the man who made the first flight from Albany to this city that Toastmaster Hennessy turned as soon as he arose.

J. Bernard Walker, one of the editors of The Scientific American, after announcing the prize offered by Edwin Gould, said:

"I want to say that the events of the last ten days have started a distinctly new era in the history of the science of aviation. Much credit for the beginning of aviation in this country is due to the Wright brothers. The aeroplane was born in America. Europe previously had taken the lead in aviation. It remains for the newspapers of this country to take up the cause of aviation and push it along. Mr. Curtiss, the guest of honor here, has followed up the work of the Wrights and the rest of the world magnificently. When the history of aeroplaning in this country is written, at some future day, Sunday, May 29, will be written down as the day of next importance to the invention of the aeroplane in the history of aviation in this country."

Toastmaster Hennessy then congratulated Mr. Curtiss on his flight from Albany.

"I believe that the reason that America has not got further ahead in aviation is that we are not, as a race, imaginative," said Mr. Hennessy. "Our multimillionaires give their superfluous wealth to libraries and tuberculosis cures, and leave the poor newspapers to advance the newest of the world's sciences out of their small profits."

When Mr. Curtiss arose all the diners jumped to their feet and cheered him.

"I can't speak," he said, smiling down at his plate. "Whenever I am called upon to talk in public I feel as uneasy as though my motor had slipped and as though I were falling down upon a tall and exceedingly sharp-pointed church steeple."

Then he sat down. Mr. Curtiss was followed by Mr. Manley, whom Toastmaster Hennessy referred to as the "first aviator produced in this country."

"When my machine and I fell into the Potomac, seven years ago, the newspapers and the public generally, made a lot of fun of me as an unpractical visionary," Mr. Manley said. "The status of the science of aviation has certainly changed since 1903. Success has come to it, and every one is for it. This change in public sentiment is due to the magnificent work of Curtiss and the Wrights."

Lieut. Humphries of the army was introduced as "the man who had carried passengers about on his aeroplane for four hours."

"We army folk haven't much of a report to make on aviation so far," he said. "We have had an aeroplane for almost a year now. Some of us officers have learned to use it pretty handily. We are trying as fast as we can to find out just how useful the aeroplane is going to be in warfare. But that is all just now that I can say."

Lee S. Burridge, ex-President of the Aeronautical Society, was the next speaker.

"On behalf of the Aeronautical Society I feel great pride in Curtiss's achievement," said Mr. Burridge. "It was our society which bought his first machine from him. And it was under our auspices that he flew in this city on June 26, 1909. We now feel that we were the first to recognize his possibilities.

Clifford B. Harmon was introduced as "the best amateur we have."

"I first became interested in aviation a couple of years ago," said Harmon amid laughter. "I learned from a friend of mine who broke his leg in a balloon. I became a most enthusiastic balloonist. It is a most delightful sensation.

"Then the aeroplane took my attention. I appealed to Curtiss. I went to Hammondsport. I went to California. I had to make love to the Frenchman, Paulhan. He took me one trip for twenty-six miles along the Pacific Coast. It was glorious. It was like sitting on the end of a locomotive without having any of the vibration of a locomotive. You have no idea how safe, sow solid, the air feels.

"Anyhow, that trip with Paulhan sealed my fate regarding the aeroplane. Managing an aeroplane is like riding a bicycle. You see something and you only see that one something. You go straight for it, although you may wabble a lot. It takes more nerve to stay on the ground and listen to your friends' morbid fears than to get off.

"You say to yourself 'I've got to fly.' And you fly. Curtiss is right when he says: 'Pick out the biggest field with the fewest obstructions to land in.' I got quite a jolt several weeks ago. While I was on the ground my nerve was shaken a bit. I gritted my teeth. 'I'd give $1,000 a mile for every mile I could fly,' I said to myself in desperation. I got a good lift, found the right balance, and flew eight miles."

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ROCHESTER INVITES RACERS.

Offers to Provide Landing Place and Supplies for Chicago Fliers.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 7.—The Rochester Aero Club, at a special meeting to-night, decided to provide a proper landing place in South Park, furnish free supplies to aviators, and offer a prize of $500 to the first aviator who lands in Rochester in the race between Chicago and New York, arranged by THE NEW YORK TIMES and The Chicago Evening Post. Rochester is in the direct line of the flight as some aviators have picked the route.

The club appointed a committee to confer with the Chamber of Commerce and local organizations regarding the raising of a large purse for a flight from Rochester to Toronto across Lake Ontario. It is said by friends of the club that a large sum can be raised, and that Toronto newspapers and organizations will add to the purse.

One of the members of the club offered a prize of $250 to any member who would fly in his own machine from Rochester to Sodus Bay, and many other prizes were offered for the benefit of local aviators.

Four large monoplanes are nearing completion rapidly at the Elbridge engine works in this city, one of which will be ready for flight within the coming week.

Dr. William Greene has signified his intention of entering the race between Chicago and New York and is assisting the club in planning an autodrome here.

AERO MEET AT GARDEN CITY.

Treasurer Gillespie Says Site Is Practically Selected—Plan Fine Course.

Contrary to general expectations, the Board of Governors of the Aero Club of America yesterday failed to announce officially the location of the international aviation meeting the latter part of October, although Treasurer Lawrence R. Gillespie said that it probably would be held near Garden City. Mr. Gillespie said:

"The special committee appointed by the Aero Club of America to take charge of the aviation meet has been changed into a Financial Committee to raise $200,000, which will be loaned to the Aero Club, Limited. The latter will act as an operating company and will sign all contracts for the aviators and land on which the meeting will be held and appoint the officers for the meeting.

"We have obtained options on several plots of ground owned by the Garden City Company. The one which probably will be selected is about three-quarters of a mile from Garden City proper. J. Stewart Barney, an architect, is drawing up plans for the course and grand stand. The course will be three miles in length and a grand stand will be erected to seat 40,000 persons. In addition, there will be an observation lawn, capable of providing accommodations for at least 75,000 people.

"To protect the public, a safety zone will be constructed between the observation lawn and the track. The inside of the track, which will be used for the start and the finish of the races, will be cleared of all persons except the officials, and every precaution will be taken to protect the public as well as the competitors from accidents. The auto parking space will be arranged to hold at least 10,000 automobiles."

KANSAS CITY-ST. LOUIS RACE.

Subscriptions Have Reached $7,500 and $10,000 Purse May Be Doubled.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—The Aero Club of St. Louis has agreed to co-operate with John H. Curran, Chief Commissioner of Immigration, in raising the money and handling the Kansas City-St. Louis aeroplane flight for a $10,000 purse. A. B. Lambert, President of the Aero Club, held a long conference with Mr. Curran to-day. With Gov. Hadley acting as Chairman of the Joint Committee it will meet in the Governor's office Monday afternoon to arrange the conditions for the flight and to make them difficult enough to attract attention without making it impossible for an aviator to win the prize.

Mr. Curran announced that the subscriptions for the purse had reached the $7,500 mark, and that the intention was to double the original purse if possible.

TELEGRAPH CO. WINS APPEAL.

Appeals Court Sets Aside $10,000 Verdict for Mistake in Message.

ALBANY, June 7.—The Court of Appeals to-day reversed the judgment of the lower courts granting Stephen M. Weld and others $10,000 damages against the Postal Telegraph Company, due to a mistake in a telegram. A new trial is ordered.

Weld and his partners are New York cotton brokers, and members of the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges. They sent a telegram to New Orleans brokers to sell 20,000 bales of cotton at 12.70 cents a pound. When received the telegram read 12.07 cents. Damages aggregating $27,565 were claimed because of the mistake.

NEW OPERATING PLAN FOR STEINWAY TUBE

The Interborough Also Ready to Build Additional Facilities on the Elevated Roads.

MAY END "DEATH AVENUE"

Public Service Commission Asked to Recommend Either a Subway or an Elevated Line.

It was learned yesterday that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company is likely to submit to the Public Service Commission in the near future a proposal regarding the use of the Steinway tunnel and additional facilities on the elevated roads as distinct from any plans for subway extension. This information came unofficially from an authoritative source, but the actual offer of the Interborough is not expected until after the Mayor signs the Steinway tunnel bill now before him.

What the exact terms of this offer will be could not be learned yesterday, nor is it likely that they have been discussed in detail between the commission and the Interborough or will be until the Steinway tunnel bill becomes a law. Its effect, if it proves acceptable to the city, however, will be to separate the question of additional facilities on the elevated lines and additional service for Queens through the use of the Steinway tunnel from the much controverted question of subway extension.

This is expected to hasten materially the transit relief indicated, for the latest information is that the Interborough and the city authorities are still as far apart as ever as to the terms on which the former might be allowed to build an extension up Madison Avenue from the Grand Central Station to Harlem River and an extension down Seventh Avenue from Times Square. In fact the plan which the engineers of the commission are now considering, and which will be taken up by the commission after the contracts for the Broadway-Lexington Avenue subway are disposed of, contemplates a subway under Seventh Avenue independent from the Interborough system and as a part of a new system which would give a connection through Fifty-ninth Street to the Queensboro Bridge and elevated lines in that borough.

Such a plan would prevent the construction of the Seventh Avenue line by the Interborough, unless the Interborough saw fit to bid on the new system as planned by the commission. Hence it may be assumed that any agreement between the Interborough and the commission as to subways is still far distant, and a proposal to use the Steinway tunnel and to increase elevated facilities is the more welcomed by those who are interested in traction relief.

Yesterday afternoon the commission gave an informal hearing to the "League to End Death Avenue," which now includes practically all the organizations interested in the solution of the Eleventh Avenue track problem. Clarence J. Shearn, counsel for the league, urged that the commission have its engineers study the Eleventh Avenue situation with the view of having a practical plan ready for consideration as soon as the legal difficulties incumbering the situation may have been cleared away.

Mr. Shearn declared that the league was in favor of a subway, probably under the city's marginal property, as the most desirable solution, but would be open-minded as to an elevated structure in case a report of engineers showed that a subway was not feasible. He insisted that the commission ought to take up the engineering features of the Eleventh Avenue situation without waiting for a solution of the question involving the rights of the New York Central Road, preparing alternative plans if necessary, one assuming that the courts hold the Central to have continuing rights and the other based upon a contrary assumption.

Chairman Willcox and other members of the commission assured Mr. Shearn and indicated by their discussion with him that the subject had received most careful consideration by the commission already, both from an engineering and from a legal standpoint, and promised that his suggestion looking to a definite engineering plan would receive careful consideration. Among the delegation who accompanied Mr. Shearn was Albert J. Weber, foreman of the Grand Jury which is investigating the Death Avenue situation.

Fix Valuation on Two Estates.

Mayer S. Bernheimer, who died on Oct. 11 last, left an estate valued at $473,671, of which $7,194 was realty, according to an appraisal filed yesterday in the transfer tax office. Sigmund Guiterman, who died on Nov. 28 last, left an estate valued at $277,167, of which $1,125 was realty taxable in this State, according to a similar report.

HAMILTON AFTER WORLD'S RECORDS

Continued from Page 1.

City, because he cannot carry pontoons on the trip to and from Philadelphia without adding considerable weight to his machine. Inasmuch as these pontoons would be effective only for a very short part of the journey and would make emergency descents on the railroad tracks rather hazardous, Hamilton does not feel inclined to affix them to the lower surface. On the other hand, he does not want to take the risk of falling into the Hudson when flying at high speed and at a great height, which he will have to do to avoid hot-air currents from passing steamships and troublesome eddies and whirlpools from the skyscrapers, if his motor should go wrong in the first fifteen minutes of the journey, at which time the engine stresses will be greatest because of the weight of the loaded fuel tanks.

Seymour has suggested that Hamilton fly down the river as far as Forty-second Street and then, after swinging over Weehawken, find the meadows in the rear of the Palisades below him. From that point he could see THE TIMES's special train and lay his course directly toward it over the meadows, with safe landing places if the engine gave out. Capt. Baldwin has suggested a flight down the river as far as Fort Lee, a swing over the west bank there toward the southwest, until the meadows are reached, and a course laid from that point on in the direction of THE TIMES special.

Hamilton, after seeing the topography of the country for himself, will decide this morning as to which one of these routes he will follow. As soon as he has determined upon his course he will be able to make out his time table between New York and Philadelphia, so that residents of the territory between these terminals may be on the lookout for him and depend upon his arriving very close to his scheduled hour. There will, in reality, be three time tables. One will be based upon still air, through which the machine has a speed capacity of fifty miles an hour without being pushed unduly. The second will entertain the idea of a following wind of fifteen miles' strength, which will add just that much to the rate of the biplane's travel. The third will be contingent upon a head wind of fifteen miles' speed, with a consequent retarding of the machine to that extent.

Hamilton Disappointed Crowd.

A crowd of more than 3,000 persons was disappointed yesterday afternoon, when Hamilton failed to make a flight over the Hempstead Plains. With the propeller, rudder, and tanks removed from the biplane, it was found to be out of the question to prepare the machine for any aerial exhibitions yesterday afternoon.

Hamilton had spent a good part of the previous night in the shed supervising the work of replacing the tattered and sundried lower surface of his biplane with new rubber-silk fabric. The old propeller, which has a pad split from core to tip on one end, was taken off.

It had been planned to replace it yesterday morning with a brand new seven-foot propeller of 280 pounds thrust, ten more than the old one, so that Hamilton might be able to test out the efficiency of the substitute, but bolts for the new propeller did not arrive.

Just before 6 o'clock Capt. Baldwin had his Red Devil wheeled out of its tent and onto the aviation grounds. Capt. Baldwin made two short flight, neither of them being more than three minutes in length. The wind was stiff over the plains and made good sailing as much a matter of luck as anything else, so, after a wait for the breeze to decrease, finally Capt. Baldwin desisted and flights for the day came to an end.

Hamilton upon his return trip to this city will be greeted with a display of fireworks. The Palisades Amusement Park, at Fort Lee Ferry, N. J., has made arrangements to have a man stationed at Jersey City, who will 'phone to Palisades Park immediately Hamilton appears in the distance. As the aviator begins his trip up the Hudson River fireworks will be set off and continued until the end of the flight.

PRAISE FROM MAYOR REYBURN.

Philadelphia Official Says He Admires Enterprise of The Times.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The country surrounding Front Street and Erie Avenue will be invaded by a throng such as never before visited that open part of the city when, on Saturday, Charles K. Hamilton swoops down to earth after completing the first half of his flight from New York here and return for THE NEW YORK TIMES and The Public Ledger. Several motorists already have announced their intention of conducting private parties to the big field. Numerous automobile agencies will have cars at the grounds. Sightseeing companies are chartering cars for the accommodation of their patrons. The Rapid Transit Company expects to realize the biggest day in its history on the Erie Avenue and Fifth Street lines. The Pennsylvania Railroad probably will attach extra cars to its local trains running over the connecting branch of the main line.

A complete and simple arrangement of signals will be adopted and the movements and whereabouts of the aviator will be told by means of flags from several prominent places in the centre of the city.

Mayor Reyburn heads the committee to welcome Hamilton. The Mayor will make a short speech of welcome, and an informal reception and luncheon will follow. The Mayor declared to-day that he was heart and soul with THE NEW YORK TIMES and The Public Ledger in this project. He said:

"Anything that I can do or in any way that I can be of service I shall be only too glad to aid THE NEW YORK TIMES and The Public Ledger in the most commendable project of showing to the people of this city just to what extent the art of aviation has been pushed. I shall be honored to meet Mr. Hamilton. I am one of the most ardent admirers of persons who really do something worth while, and both Mr. Hamilton and THE NEW YORK TIMES and The Public Ledger are attempting to do this. This city, the police, and other departments will be at the service of THE NEW YORK TIMES and The Public Ledger. Mr. Hamilton starts on this perilous journey with my best wishes for not only success but for the recognition that is rightfully his for the daring attempt."

$2.50 TO Atlantic City AND RETURN

Sunday, June 12, 1910,

Pennsylvania R. R.

SPECIAL TRAIN

Leaves West 23d Street.....6:45 A. M.
Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.....7:15 A. M.
Hudson Terminal.....7:20 A. M.

RETURNING

Leaves Atlantic City.....7:50 P. M.

CUMMINS MAY LOSE IN IOWA.

Gov. Carroll Leads for Renomination on Early Primary Returns.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 7.—Up to a late hour to-night results of the State primaries were unknown as to the Republican Gubernatorial nomination and Congressional nominations in the closely contested First, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Congressional Districts.

Complete but unofficial returns at midnight indicate the nomination of Congressman Kennedy "stand pat" in the First District and Congressman Walter S. Smith, one of Speaker Cannon's chief lieutenants and a member of the Rules Committee of the House, also "regular," in the Ninth. Judge Prouty, Progressive, seemingly has a safe lead over Congressman J. A. T. Bull in the Seventh. Carroll for Governor leads on exceedingly meagre returns.

Reports so far show Gov. B. F. Carroll, Stalwart Republican, leading for Governor against Warren C. Garst, Progressive, whose candidacy has been warmly supported by Senators Cummins and Dolliver.

These Progressive Congressional candidates nominated were unopposed.

There were Republican contests also in the Eighth, the Hepburn district, where the Progressives and Stalwarts are fighting each other, led, respectively, by John H. Darrah and Judge H. M. Towne.

Congressman Frank P. Wood, progressive Republican in the Tenth District, defeated Lewis H. Mayne, stand-pat Republican. The Democrats made no nomination.

Gov. Carroll made his campaign on his State record, ignoring National topics, but his support came largely from the Iowa Taft Club, which is organizing in every precinct to obtain an indorsement of the Taft Administration at the State Convention next August.

Garst was supported by Senators Cummins and Dolliver on a Progressive platform.

Broward Wins in Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 7.—It is estimated that Napoleon B. Broward will be indorsed for United States Senator by a majority of 1,500 votes.

Sherley Named for Congress.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 7.—Swager Sherley to-day was nominated for re-election to Congress at the Democratic primaries in the Fifth District.

Insurgents Nominate Governor.

PIERRE, S. D., June 7.—Returns from to-day's primaries are slow, but indications are that the Stalwart Congressional ticket was indorsed with an insurgent Governor. The rest of the State ticket may land on either side when the votes are all counted.

BOYS LACKING, SAYS SHAW.

Ex-Secretary Tells Lawrenceville Class Some of Their Shortcomings.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 7.—Leslie M. Shaw was the principal speaker at the centennial commencement of the Lawrenceville School at Lawrenceville to-day. His address was a commentary on modern conditions from the young man's viewpoint, mingled with anecdote and shafts at educational methods and the young graduate. He said:

"Modern education seems to emphasize unduly the memory side. You are not educated as you develop your memory, but as you develop the facts that your memory holds into useful form. It is a question of whether your mind is going to be a granary or a grist mill. The schools are developing the granaries and not the grist mills. You must order your mind to take the facts and grind and knead and bake them.

"Youth is wanting in self-reliance. There is a vast difference between self-reliance and self-conceit. I said that youth was lacking in self-reliance. Do not worry because the field is full, because all the great problems have been solved. The sky is lurid with coming problems.

"There is not a town of over 1,500 inhabitants in this, or any other State, where any young man will not succeed in business or professional life provided he can do anything better than it is being done."

Mr. Shaw spoke to forty-five graduates of the school. Julius Ochs Adler of Chattanooga, Tenn., was the class valedictorian. The diplomas were awarded by Henry W. Green, President of the Trustees.

Held for Collecting False Claim.

Mrs. Anna A. Sturia of Hazlet, N. J., charged with collecting $500 damages from the New York Central Railroad, representing an old injury as one due to a fall in the Harlem station, was before Judge Swann in General Sessions yesterday. She pleaded not guilty with leave to withdraw within a week. Bail was fixed at $2,500.

STUDENTS WANT HAMILTON.

Princeton Aero Club Invites Aviator to Land on University Campus.

Princeton University aviators are anxious to have C. K. Hamilton alight on the University campus at Princeton on his flight from New York to Philadelphia and return Saturday in THE NEW YORK TIMES-Philadelphia Public Ledger flight. Secretary Cyrus McCormick of the Princeton Aero Club has voiced the sentiment of the students in the request that Hamilton make Princeton one of the stops of the journey.

University students throughout the East have been devoting considerable attention to aviation, and aero clubs have been formed at Princeton, Yale, Columbia, Harvard, Pennsylvania, and Cornell. The Harvard Aero Club sent three delegates to the recent convention of aero clubs in this city, when the American Aeronautical Association was organized.

DEGREES FOR THE WRIGHTS.

Oberlin College Will Confer LL.D. Degrees on the Aeroplane Inventors.

Special to The New York Times.

OBERLIN, Ohio, June 7.—Wilbur and Orville Wright will receive the degree of LL. D. at the commencement exercises of Oberlin College, on June 2. The brothers have signified their willingness to accept the degrees.

The bestowal of the degrees on Wilbur and Orville Wright is due, according to one of the members of the Faculty, "to their invention of a practical heavier-than-air flying machine and the advancement given to the art of aviation by their expeditions and discovaries in the field of aero-dynamics."

COMMENT ON THE RACES.

From The New Haven Register.

If money will make men fly, there is money at stake. Prizes aggregating $60,000 are offered to aviators in to-day's announcements—$30,000 for a flight from New York to St. Louis; $25,000 for a flight between Chicago and New York, and $5,000 for a flight from Indianapolis to Chicago. It beats mammabird with a worm.

From The Wilmington Every Evening.

Flight in a heavier-than-air machine having been made from Albany to New York, next in order will be flights from New York to Chicago and St. Louis. It will not be long before a flight from New York to San Francisco will be attempted, and then over-ocean journeys may be looked for.

1911 KOEHLER "40"

Torpedo body **$1,450**

Salesrooms open evenings. Prompt deliveries.

H. J. KOEHLER CO.

B'way & 54th St.

NEWARK, 289-291-293 Halsey St.
MONTCLAIR, 371 Bloomfield Av.
BROOKLYN, 120 Livingston St.
PATERSON, 185 Paterson St.
EAST ORANGE, 350 Main St.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Epictetus Counselled Temperance

In food and drink, as did all the great thinkers of antiquity, and if we add to this advice temperance in work and exercise, we have evolved a complete philosophy of happy living. Unluckily, however, such counsels of perfection cannot be observed by the average American, who is necessarily engaged in a desperate battle with his fellows, not only for fortune and fame, but for the very essentials of existence. Competition forces every one to follow the pace

Packard MOTOR CARS

"ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE"

Licensed under Selden Patent

Packard Motor Car Co.
of New York
Broadway and Sixty-first St.

Most people have an idea that a trip to the Pacific Coast is very expensive. This is wrong.

The Burlington Route

Popular Pacific Coast Tours

are popular in cost as well as in interest. Try to realize just what a trip of this kind means. To aid you I want to send to your address, without charge,

The Burlington Route Handbook
"Summer Tours to the Pacific Coast"

This book will give you some idea of the grandeur of the trip and the cost; it will explain how you can go one way and return another without extra charge, thus affording an opportunity to see a great many different sections of the most interesting of all countries.

The book describes **more than twenty ways of reaching the Pacific Coast.** It tells you about the scenery, points of interest, hotels and their rates and gives some idea of the Great Northwest, that wonderful and most rapidly developing and typically American portion of the continent.

Better send for a copy at once.

Your name and address on a postal will be sufficient.

W. J. O'Meara, Eastern Pass. Agt.
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CELESTINS VICHY

Natural Alkaline Water

Used at meals prevents Dyspepsia and relieves Gout and Indigestion.

Ask your Physician

VICHY CELESTINS

WALDO CHAMPIONS RAW FIRE FIGHTERS

Says Croker, Who Thinks They Haven't Enough Stamina, Forgets He Was Once a Recruit.

OLD GUARD DROPPING OUT

Only 117 Left of 5,000 Firemen Now on Fore—Civil Service Commission Silent on Chief's Charges.

Chief Croker's criticism of the recruits for the Fire Department and his assertion that the civil service system is responsible for keeping out the men most needed, set the department talking yesterday. Commissioner Waldo came out with a defense of the men as a fine, husky lot, and he was inclined to think that the Chief, with other veterans, was forgetting what he himself was like when he was a youngster. But some of the older men in the uniformed force did not believe that Chief Croker had said a word too much.

The Municipal Civil Service Commissioners refused to be drawn into any controversy, and merely referred to the records of their office in defense of their position. They pointed out that no examination for firemen has been held under the present board, so that, at any rate, the present commissioners cannot be blamed, if blame attaches to any one.

At the last examination 4,500 applications were received, and nearly 3,500 candidates presented themselves. Of these 1,900 were rejected, but only 20 per cent. failed to pass the mental test, of which Chief Croker has made so much complaint. The others were rejected solely on the physical test.

It was urged yesterday that a copy of the questions submitted to the candidates last August shows that no exceptional amount of educational ability is required of them. The paper is divided into three parts. The first deals with government and includes five questions, of which these are specimens:

Questions for Firemen.

1. Of the following officials specify those appointed and those elected, and state the length of the term of office in each case: (a) Postmaster, (b) Sheriff, (c) Police Commissioner, (d) Controller, (e) Coroner.

2. Specify the official to whom it would be proper for you to complain in each of the following cases:
(1) The plumbing in the apartment house in which you live is out of order and offensive odors arise.
(2) You suspect that there is a smallpox case in the house adjoining your residence.
(3) The people next door play the piano all night and your family cannot sleep.
(4) Letters have been stolen from the letter box in the hall.
(5) The street in front of your house is filthy.

The second section deals with localities and three questions are set on each borough. A candidate is required to show a knowledge of only one borough and to answer only two of the questions dealing with it. The information sought about Manhattan was:

1. On what elevated line is there a station at (a) Forty-seventh Street, (b) Thirtieth Street, (c) Park Place, (d) First Street, (e) Seventy-sixth Street? (In each case give avenue along which the elevated line runs and also nearest crosstown surface line to station.)

2. Where are the following neighborhoods in Manhattan located: (1) Greenwich Village, (2) Bowling Green, (3) the Speedway, (4) Manhattan Viaduct, (5) Cathedral Parkway.

3. Where are the following buildings located: (1) Police Headquarters, (2) Fire Headquarters, (3) Controller's office, (4) West End Theatre, (5) Ansonia Hotel, (6) Fordham Hospital.

The third section was in arithmetic, and consisted of four questions calling for a knowledge of simple addition, subtraction, multiplication, and long division.

Much more searching was the physical and medical test. A circular issued by the Civil Service Commission lays down such a standard for physique as would be demanded by a life insurance company for a first-class risk, and also gives for candidates for the Fire Department a table dealing with not only chest measurements but also chest expansion. This, it was pointed out yesterday, touched precisely on the point raised by Chief Croker, who in speaking of the susceptibility of the recruits to smoke, declared that lung power was one of the principal requisites of a useful fireman.

The Civil Service Commission demands from one-half to an inch more chest expansion from firemen than from policemen.

The Physical Test.

The candidates are also put through a series of tests to determine their muscular strength, physical capacity, and activity. These take the form of such gymnastic exercises as "chinning" the bar, climbing by the arms from rung to rung up a ladder, and swinging on the rings. It is in this part of the examination that many of the men fail, and when they have passed it, it was pointed out yesterday, they still have a probationary period to pass before they become full-fledged members of the department.

The attitude of the commission is that considering the large number of candidates it is impossible to select from them by any kind of personal inspection, and that the test provided is as practical as it is possible to devise. If Chief Croker complains that the stamina and nerve of his new men are not up to the standard of olden times, these can be tested only during the probationary period, and the Commissioner and the departmental officials have full authority to reject a recruit on the ground of general incapacity during this time.

At present both firemen and policemen are on probation for only thirty days, but it was learned yesterday that in the near future this will be extended to three months for the Fire Department and six months for the police. At the same time it was also ascertained that in spite of the objections of Chief Croker the Civil Service Commissioners would like to reduce the standard of height for firemen from 5 feet 8 inches to 5 feet 7½ inches; whether they will be permitted to do so is quite another matter. The reasons given for the change are that it has been shown scientifically that New Yorkers, by reason of the influx of races of small stature, are on the average becoming shorter, and that provided a man is fully developed for his size, his height is a matter of small importance.

A defense was forthcoming yesterday of the system of promotion to the higher grades by examination. It was admitted that if the examination consisted only of papers, men of great unsuitability as actual fire chief might head the list, but this possibility is counteracted by the fact that the paper work counts for only 50 per cent. of the total marks to be earned. The other 50 per cent. is awarded on the candidate's record as a fire fighter in actual service, so that no man can now attain the rank of battalion chief, however good a theorist he is, unless he has also qualified as an actual leader of men in the face of fires.

Waldo's View of It.

Chief Croker declared on Monday that it was the old guard alone, the men appointed before 1886, when civil service was introduced, who are the salvation of the department. Roughly speaking there are to-day 5,000 firemen, and of these only 117 come down from the days when patronage held unrestricted sway.

Commissioner Waldo discussing yesterday the Chief's statements, said:

"My answer is, 'Go out and watch the men at work.' When you go back to college, you know how it seems to you that the fellows are small and undersized, because you have forgotten what you once were. Perhaps the Chief is making the same mistake when he thinks of his young days."

The Commissioner said that he was considering the introduction of smoke helmets which would enable the firemen to work in the densest smoke.

Thomas J. Larkin, who is in charge of the training school for firemen at Headquarters, was inclined yesterday to agree with Chief Croker. Former Battalion Chief Thomas F. Freel, now Superintendent of the American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, on the other hand, condemned Chief Croker's criticisms as unjust.

"If weak men are assigned to the downtown fire companies, it is Croker's own fault," he said, "and he alone is responsible for it. Why does he not choose a better class of men for the mercantile districts? It's up to him alone."

FIVE OVERCOME AT FIRE.

Battalion Chief and Four Firemen Unconscious from Smoke in a Cellar.

Just as Deputy Fire Commissioner O'Keefe was illustrating with a sample fire box to the Wyckoff Avenue Citizens' Association in Dill's Hall last night, how a fire alarm would be turned in from Box 317 De Kalb and Lewis Avenues, Brooklyn, two alarms were sent in from that same box, for a fire in the cellar of the repair shop of the Borden Condensed Milk Company. Before it was over, four firemen and Battalion Chief Langan were overcome by smoke, and carried unconscious to the street by their comrades.

The fire was discovered in the cellar of the four-story building by William Simpson, the night watchman, who turned in a first alarm, bringing Engine Company 117. So dense was the acrid smoke from burning wood and oakum used in the repair work that a second alarm was turned in, to prevent the blaze from spreading to the adjoining stable.

While fighting the flames in the back of the cellar, Battalion Chief Langan and William Hayes and James Prendergast, firemen of Engine 118, were overcome by smoke. Their comrades caught up the unconscious forms and were carrying them to the street, when they heard cries of "help" through the stifling smoke at their feet.

Beneath a fallen iron grating they found two more firemen, Hugh Mulligan and Frank Harrison of Engine 130, unconscious. All five men were carried to the sidewalk and there revived by Dr. De Long of the Fire Department and Dr. Lett of the Bushwick Hospital. Later they were taken to their stations.

The fire was extinguished after it had eaten through the cellar and first floor, doing a damage of $3,000.

ELEVATED CAR ABLAZE.

Grounded Switch Sets It Afire While on a Siding.

Fire in a vacant car on the relay track of the Third Avenue elevated in 120th Street, between Third and Second Avenues, last night soon after 8 o'clock, tied up northbound traffic for twenty minutes and delayed southbound traffic as well. The car caught fire because of a grounded switch.

By the time firemen reached the blaze the Interborough workmen had it under control. There was some nervousness on the part of passengers at the delay, and many in trains that were stalled at stations left and continued their journey in surface cars. The greatest congestion was at 149th Street and Third Avenue, where the platform became so crowded that the sale of tickets was stopped.

KILLS FIREWORKS WRIT.

Justice Erlanger Upholds Attitude of Fire Commissioner Waldo.

Supreme Court Justice Erlanger denied yesterday the application of the retail fireworks dealers for writs of mandamus compelling Fire Commissioner Waldo to issue licenses for the sale of fireworks at retail from June 10 to July 10. His decision says:

"The affidavit of the Commissioner shows that when the indiscriminate sale of fireworks is permitted the number of fires in July are increased over all other months, notwithstanding that no furnaces are lighted."

L. I. RAILROAD CONVICTED.

Corporation Fined $500 for Confiscating a Street in Jamaica.

The Long Island Railroad was convicted of maintaining a nuisance in the closing of a public highway and was sentenced to pay a fine of $500 yesterday by Judge Humphrey in the Queens County Court in Long Island City. The verdict was a victory for a royal grant made by George III. in 1734 to the people of the old town of Jamaica giving them the right to assemble, control lands, and lay out public streets and highways.

The people of that old town took advantage of this by laying out Hamilton Street, which in the ancient minutes of the old town was known as a "King's highway" to distinguish it from streets that were not laid out under the grant. It was this historic highway that about a year ago, after purchasing 700 acres of land in the vicinity of Hollis, that the Long Island Railroad closed, raised it three and a half feet above the established grade, and built across it sixteen tracks, claiming the right to do so under their original charter granted in 1834, just 100 years after George III. issued his historic parchment.

It was through the activity of residents of the Hollis section that the matter of closing this street was brought before the Grand Jury, and the indictment found against the railroad and on which it went to trial before Judge Humphrey and a jury on Monday.

NEW BUSINESS DIRECTORIES.

Both That for the City and That for Manhattan Bigger Than Ever.

The new 1910 Trow Business Directory for Manhattan and the Bronx and its companion volume, the directory for New York City, combining the five boroughs, were issued yesterday.

This is the sixty-second year of publication for the Manhattan and Bronx edition and the thirteenth year for the New York edition, which has been issued annually since consolidation.

Both directories are larger this year than ever before.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
12:40—2,125 8th Av.; James Alexander	$100
5:25—362 Cherry St.; unknown	None
7:15—7 Morton St.; Samuel Waters	$10
7:20—306 E. 11th St.; Henry Riffel	$10
8:45—290 Front St.; Pasquale Angelo	$75
9:30—509 E. 81st St.; H. Greenberg	$1,500
9:55—890 9th Av.; Samuel Panovitz	Slight
P. M.	
1:05—1,154 1st Av.; Edward Cotton	$10
3:20—44-46 Madison St.; John Mackey	$5
3:25—115 E. 100th St.; Greenstein	Trifling
3:30—331 1st Av.; Dr. Kahn	$15
5:45—36th St. and North River; N. Y. Central	Trifling
5:45—Division and Forsyth Sts.; Interborough R. T. Co.	Trifling
6:00—98th St., near Park Av.; Interborough R. T. Co.	Trifling
7:45—840 West End Av.; William Burns	$5
8:15—129th St. and 3d Av.; Interborough R. T. Co.	Trifling
10:05—1,773 Lexington Av.; Ignatz Janowitz	Trifling

LORIMER CHARGES FILED IN SENATE

Allegations of Wholesale Bribery Sent to Washington by Legislative Voters' League.

TRIAL OF BROWNE BEGINS

Habeas Corpus Proceedings on Behalf of Democratic Leader in Legislature Fail at Every Point.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Formal charges that William Lorimer, Senator from Illinois, owes his seat to the wholesale bribery of members of the Illinois Legislature were filed in the Senate to-day. The charges are made by the Illinois Legislative Voters' League, and were presented to the Senate this afternoon without comment by Senator Cullom, Mr. Lorimer's colleague. The memorial embracing the charges was referred, without debate and without reading, to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which already has before it Senator Lorimer's own resolution calling for an investigation into his right to membership in the Senate.

The memorial was forwarded to Mr. Cullom by Clifford W. Barnes, President of the Voters' League, with a personal letter, in which he urged the necessity for an investigation of the "corrupt methods pursued in the State Legislature in the past two years." Mr. Cullom, who in local politics is far from friendly to his colleague, presented this letter along with the memorial, and it also was referred to the committee. No attempt is made in the memorial to connect Mr. Lorimer himself with the general charges of bribery.

The filing of formal charges against Mr. Lorimer's right to his seat is what the Senate committee has been waiting on before acting on the pending resolution for an investigation.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Senator Lorimer, in his offices in the new La Salle Street Bank, read the Washington dispatches relating to the charges filed in the Senate. He said:

"I will discuss neither the subject matter, the manner in which it is brought up or handled there or elsewhere, nor the persons who have a hand in handling it."

Lee O'Neil Browne, Democratic minority leader in the Illinois Legislature, indicted on charges of bribery in connection with the election of William Lorimer as United States Senator, was finally brought to trial before Judge McSurely in the Criminal Court to-day, after Judge Scanlan had dismissed the habeas corpus proceedings and denied an appeal from his decision and several other motions.

When court adjourned the State had tendered four prospective jurors to the defense.

PAYS DEBT TO SAVE ARREST.

Newport Creditor Invokes Blue Law and Gets His Money.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 7.—Rhode Island is one of the States where one may be arrested for debt, a fact known to many to their sorrow. The latest to learn of the law is William C. Bain, who arrived here on Monday, and whose presence became known to a merchant to whom Bain was in debt.

The claim was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Frank L. De Blois, who waited on the dock of the Wickford Line boat. As Bain was about to enter a cab the bill was presented. Rather than go to jail Bain paid the bill. Then he took the boat, saying he would never set foot in Rhode Island again.

Had Bain remained an hour longer the papers in a divorce suit his wife has instituted would have been served upon him.

BISHOP AGAINST SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Burgess Says Women Voters Do More Harm Than Good.

Special to The New York Times.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., June 7.—If woman's suffrage has any good points Bishop Frederick Burgess of the Long Island Episcopal Diocese failed to mention them when he spoke to the girl graduates of the Cathedral School of St. Mary's to-day in the Garden City Cathedral. Speaking of the suffrage question the Bishop said:

"In the long run more harm than good is done by women who try to set the world right. Whether or not woman gts suffrage, she will always be a dominant influence in civilization."

The graduates were Margaret Baum, Norma Childs, Dorothy Ebersole, Amy Gardner, Dorothy Giles, Della Gould, Margaret McPherson, Hilda Sanborn, Charlotte Van Cortland, and Jane Sayres.

Lieut. McAuliffe Sent to the "Goats."

Police Lieut. Timothy J. McAuliffe, who was recently fined thirty days' pay for arresting Coroner Schwanneke on the morning of April 16 while the Coroner was in the Alexander Avenue Station investigating a murder, was transferred yesterday by order of Commissioner Baker to the Westchester Station. This is regarded at Police Headquarters as a punishment.

THROWN UNDER AN AUTO.

Policeman Falls from His Horse, but Remounts and Pursues a Runaway.

Dragged from under an automobile at Bedford Avenue and Hancock Street, Brooklyn, where he was thrown from his horse while trying to stop a runaway horse yesterday afternoon, Mounted Policeman Gustav Boettger of Traffic Squad D, suffering from a fractured skull, mounted his charge again and resumed the chase.

At Bedford and Greene Avenues, where the runaway was stopped by another mounted policeman, Boettger, bareheaded and bleeding from cuts on his head, tottered off his horse in a faint, but was caught by persons in the crowd before he could fall to the pavement. He was hurried to the Swedish Hospital, in a serious condition. Physicians there said last night that his recovery is doubtful. He is 27 years old, married, and lives at 236 Lexington Avenue.

Boettger was on duty on Bedford Avenue, near Herkimer Street, when an open wagon drawn by a horse went dashing through a lane of automobiles and vehicles that lined both sides of the avenue. Morris Becker, the driver, and another man were in the wagon. The second man jumped off at Fulton Street, but Becker clung to the reins. Boettger, after a chase of two blocks, caught up with the runaway at Hancock Street and seized the bridle. The horse gave a jerk and pulled the policeman off his mount. Boettger let go his hold, but still clung to the reins of his own horse. His horse was a spirited animal and swerved quickly to one side.

Boettger fell to the pavement directly in front of an automobile. The chauffeur did not have time to stop his machine before one of the front wheels ran over the policeman's legs, his body being under the car. The front spring of the machine struck him on the head. He was dragged from under the car by Harry W. Hover of 1,406 Nostrand Avenue, a chauffeur on another machine, and R. H. Paynster of 1,205 Fulton Street.

They were amazed to see Boettger, apparently dazed, go toward his horse. With an effort he pulled himself up on his horse and was away in the direction of the runaway, riding almost half a mile, until he reached Greene Avenue, where he collapsed.

Mounted Policeman John J. McGowan, who was on Bedford Avenue, near Hancock Street, when Boettger was thrown, chased the runaway, and caught it at Greene and Bedford Avenues. As he caught the animal his own horse backed up on the sidewalk and stumbled, knocking down 5-year-old John Meagher of 434 Greene Avenue. He was treated at the Swedish Hospital for bruises on his body and head, and was then taken home.

The runaway had to be shot, as it was found that both its front legs were broken. In stopping it McGowan pulled the animal to one side and down on its knees. The wagon was dashed against a baker's wagon. Becker, the driver, was locked up in the Classon Avenue Station, charged with reckless driving. He denied that he was beating the horse, as some witnesses charged.

MOB ATTACKS A POLICEMAN.

He Clings to His Captive and Stands Off His Assailants with His Revolver.

While Sergeant Higgins of the East 104th Street Station was struggling last night to put handcuffs on Salvatore Demio, a fruit peddler, of 2,039 First Avenue, in whose pocket, he says, he had found a loaded seven-chambered revolver, an Italian woman ran out of a tenement in First Avenue, between 105th and 106th Streets, and struck the policeman in the back with a club. In a moment a swarm of Italians closed around him from a score of tenements, belaboring him with fists and clubs.

Pushing his prisoner against the stoop of one of the houses and shielding himself with one arm, Higgins managed to draw his revolver and stand off the mob with threats of shooting the first one who closed in. Then, while the crowd fell back to a respectful distance, he blew his police whistle loudly for help. Several policemen came up on the run in time to disperse the crowd and prevent further trouble. Demio was taken to the station on a charge of carrying a concealed weapon.

Reinstates "Mile-a-Minute" Murphy.

Charles Murphy, better known as "Mile-a-Minute Murphy," because of his riding behind a train at a rate of a mile a minute on a bicycle, was reinstated in the Police Department yesterday by Commissioner Baker. Murphy resigned about eight weeks ago to go into vaudeville. Apparently he did not like it, for he wrote to the Commissioner asking for reinstatement. The Commissioner granted the request, saying that Murphy had a good record while a policeman, and that the city needed policemen of his calibre. He was assigned to the Madison Street Station.

ADMIT RODENBECK GIRL.

Young Woman Said She Didn't Know of Our "Color Line."

Miss Marie Rodenbeck, the German girl who was taken to Ellis Island on the request of the German Consul on her arrival at this port on Monday by the Holland-Amerika liner Nieuw Amsterdam in company of Mrs. S. A. Hunton, a negro woman, was permitted to land yesterday. The girl explained to the Consul and the Immigration Commissioner that she had met the woman at the Strasburg University, where Mrs. Hunton was studying to help her husband, who was the international secretary of the colored branch of the Y. M. C. A.

Miss Rodenbeck said that she was not aware of the color line in this country, and thought that it would be better to cross the ocean with Mrs. Hunton and her two children than go alone. Her relatives in Strasburg had later discovered the difficulties she might encounter with the negress on arriving here and cabled him to detain her at Ellis Island. She was taken to the German Immigrant Home, 4 State Street, yesterday, where she will remain until the German society finds a place for her as governess. Mrs. Hunton, who went to her home on Monday, when the vessel arrived, did not go to the island yesterday to see the German girl.

PERSIAN PRINCE HERE ON TOUR

Studying Agriculture and Industrial Systems to Western Coast.

Mirza Riza Khan of Persia, the Persian Envoy to Turkey, arrived here yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse from Cherbourg, to make a tour through the United States for the purpose of studying the agricultural and industrial systems of the country. The Prince was unaccompanied by any one except a valet. He said that his visit was not official, although it was with the sanction of his Government from whom he had obtained three months' leave of absence from his post.

He was the Persian delegate to the first Hague conference, and because of his work at that time the title of Prince was bestowed upon him. He had been studying English for three weeks in London before sailing for America, and during the voyage, he improved his knowledge of the language by conversing with his fellow-passengers.

Prince Mirza will pay a visit to Edward Hatch at Plum Beach Farm, Port Washington, and will inspect the fruit farms of California, Oregon, and Washington.

"JACK" ABERNATHY HERE.

The Roosevelt Wolf Hunter Will Welcome the ex-President.

"Jack" Abernathy of Oklahoma City, Okla., who showed ex-President Roosevelt how to capture and kill a wolf with his bare hands, registered at the Hotel Breslin last night at 6 o'clock and retired at 9. He had just come from the West, and was so tired when he retired that the hotel employes said he would not be interviewed. He will be here to welcome Col. Roosevelt when he lands.

Mr. Abernathy is the father of the "cowboy kids," Louis, 9, and Temple, 6, who are making the trip from Oklahoma to New York on horseback. They have already passed through Washington and Baltimore.

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MOST ginger ales are sold as soon as they are mixed, sometimes on the very same day. Ross's Belfast Ginger Ale is slowly and carefully matured. Weeks are consumed in turning out the finished product. The result is a beverage which can be recognized by its friends—even when bottle labels are changed.

Made Only in Belfast, Ireland—Sold all Over the World.

ROSS'S BELFAST GINGER ALE

You can buy Ross's Belfast Ginger Ale at leading hotels, cafes and restaurants and at your club. It is obtainable on practically all coastwise steamers, river steamboats and transatlantic liners. Family trade supplied by wine merchants and grocers.

W. A. ROSS & SONS, Ltd., Belfast, Ireland
11 South William Street, New York

Suits for Chauffeurs

In every feature that makes for utility these garments are very near perfection. Nor have we lost sight of the need for individuality of modeling that discriminating owners of cars demand. The craftsmanship is fully in keeping with our high standard, insuring long service and shapeliness throughout the period of wear.

Of khaki, Norfolk models, at 5.50
" gaberdine, " " " 17.50
" corduroy, " " " 21.50
" covert cloth, " or pleated " 25.00

Suits with extra trousers, long or short models.

Of covert, Norfolk or pleated models, at 32.50
" worsted, Norfolk, pleated or plain models, at 42.50
" whipcord or waxcloth, in Norfolk, half Norfolk, plain or pleated models, 50.00

Department of Liveries
FOR LIMOUSINE OR OPEN CARS
ALSO FOR DOMESTIC OR CLUB USE
ready-for-service or to order

The dress of the servitor should reflect the good taste of the household. The refinements of modern life demand this evidence of culture—and our exceptional productive facilities are well calculated to meet it.

Our models are characteristic of the best designs from abroad modified by our own ideas to meet American requirements.

Broadway Saks & Company 34th Street

Every Day 150,000 Customers

patronize the United Cigar Stores in New York. These smokers continue to buy in our stores because they appreciate values and because their enjoyment of smoking is increased by their knowledge that **United Stores are clean.**

Many of them regularly smoke the HAVANA-AMERICAN Universal, a high grade Clear Havana cigar at 5 for 50 cents.

UNITED CIGAR STORES

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

An old friend of the family

ESTABLISHED 1866

Grape-Nuts

FOR THOSE WHO LIVE BY BRAIN WORK.

Back Rent Collected. No Charge unless successful.
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BROKAW BROTHERS

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

It's a Good Time to Buy one of our Fancy Mixture Suits reduced to

$25, $20 & $15

Because we're showing a good assortment of good fabrics, good patterns and good colors at a good reduction from regular prices.

ESTAB. OVER HALF A CENTURY

It is Important

It hurts you when any member of your household grumbles about the coffee. It seems a criticism of your ability as a housekeeper. You *do* try to have every meal perfect. You strike it just right when you buy

HOTEL ASTOR COFFEE

Then, you'll discover what good coffee really is. Here is a coffee that everybody who sits at your table will praise. Blended berries of famous plantations. Rich and smooth and fragrant in brew. Appetizing, refreshing, distinctive with true coffee-flavor. A coffee for connoisseurs.

Packed in sealed one and three pound tins. The whole berry, ground or pulverized. 35 cents per pound. Always the same. Sold by all good grocers. Ask yours for it today.

B. FISCHER & CO.
Importers
New York

To Live 100 Years

You don't have to drink buttermilk

Simply take

LACTAB

(Lactic ferments in the Tablets)

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Knowledge, Born of Experience

enables us to fill your every want in MOTOR BOAT and YACHT equipment satisfactorily and economically. Campers' and Fishermen's Outfitting a Specialty.

YACHT TENDERS, Dories, Canoes, Auto Supplies, Tents. MOTOR BOAT OUTFITTERS

Awnings for City and Country Homes; Yachts also.

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CUTLER BUILDING
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Metal Work Silverware, Jewelry, Pottery, Tooled Leather, Book-Binding and Illuminating, Hand Woven and Stenciled Fabrics, Basketry, and other Handicrafts.

Designs submitted and commissions executed in all branches of the applied arts.

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Broad and Beaver Streets, New York

INDISPENSABLE
Dr. JOHN H. MEYER'S PURIFYING PLATE POWDER

Is the Ideal Purifier and Cleanser for Artificial-teeth; absolutely destroys all forms of mouth bacteria and disease producing germs. A clean plate fits better, keeps the mouth cool, sweet and wholesome and the general health is benefited.

For Sale by All Leading Druggists.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Washburn-Crosby Company's famous Gold Medal Flour has all the bread, biscuit, cake, and pastry-making qualities of the finest wheat concentrated in it. It bakes more to the pound than other flour, saves money as well as the extra work and worry occasioned by the use of flour of less uniform quality. That is why knowing housewives always demand it.

SAYS RICH HUSBAND TOOK HER FURNITURE

Mrs. Wheeler Forced to Borrow Cots from the Servants After Deputy Sheriffs' Raid.

BEGGED HIM TO COME BACK

And He Replied by Ordering Her Food Supply Cut Off—Tells of His Promotion Schemes.

Additional affidavits in the suit for separation brought by Claudia T. Wheeler against Albert G. Wheeler, Jr., and submitted to Supreme Court Justice McCall were filed yesterday with the County Clerk. The affidavits deal principally with the extensive business interests of Mr. Wheeler, who, his wife says, is wealthy. He denies her stories.

Mrs. Wheeler, in her affidavits, says she was 21 years old when she married Mr. Wheeler, on March 31, 1898. She says that he abandoned her without cause at the Dakota Apartments, 1 West Seventy-second Street, and that when she realized that his departure was a "settled fact she swooned" and was seriously ill for a long time. She declares she wrote him "two imploring letters" begging him to return, and his only answer was to send men to get the furniture. She repulsed them, and Mr. Wheeler, she says, began an action in replevin and sent Deputy Sheriffs to get the furniture on April 25.

The Deputy Sheriffs removed everything in the apartment, according to Mrs. Wheeler. They left her, she deposes, without even a bed to sleep on or a carpet on the floor. She was obliged, she says, to borrow two cots from the servants' quarters of the Dakota. Mr. Wheeler, she says, told the management not to supply her with food, and sent word to her that unless she left she would be ejected bodily. He sent her a check for $83 to pay expenses incurred before his desertion, she says, and later a check for $50. When he sent a check for $40 with the statement that he would send her $40 every week, if she would not press him for more, she returned the check.

Mrs. Wheeler says her husband has been a successful promoter and has the "money-making faculty." She says the expenses of their establishment in the Dakota Apartments were $12,000 a year. Mr. Wheeler, she says, is a member of the firm of J. B. Russell & Co., and paid $80,000 for his seat on the New York Stock Exchange. When he came from Chicago, she says, he brought with him in a valise $1,000,000 in securities which had been given to him by his father, the promoter of the Chicago Subway, to purchase his interest in J. B. Russell & Co.

Mr. Wheeler told her, she deposes, that J. B. Russell & Co. had made $500,000 profits in two years, the running expenses of the firm being $1,250 per day. He told her, she says, that he is worth $1,250,000 and has an annual income of $125,000. She told of his membership in the New York Athletic Club and of many clubs in Chicago, including the Union League, the Calumet, the Republican, and the Chicago Clubs.

He is Treasurer, according to her affidavit, of the Automatic Electric Company, and has $350,000 invested in the company, and has told his wife that he expects to make a million out of it. He is also heavily interested, she says, in the George W. Jackson Company, contractors, which has millions of dollars' worth of valuable contracts, including the Chicago viaduct and water works and a section of the Ashokan Dam. In addition, Mrs. Wheeler says, her husband holds $400,000 of Chicago Subway bonds.

Mrs. Wheeler says that from 1905 to 1910 their household expenses were $60,000 a year, and in 1905 he bought a country estate at Fairfield, Conn., at a cost of $27,000, and has since spent from $15,000 to $18,000 annually for its maintenance. He has also spent several thousand dollars stocking the farm with blooded horses and prize cattle. She put the cost of the furniture in their apartment at $20,000.

Wheeler and his sister, Mrs. Edwin W. Gearhardt, are the sole heirs, Mrs. Wheeler says, of their father's estate, which is worth between $3,000,000 and $5,000,000. In 1907, Mrs. Wheeler says, her husband took her on a 17,000-mile trip in the United States in the private car Sunland, at a cost of $11,000. When they went to Europe, in 1909, they spent $12,000. The object of the trip was to interest the German Government, she says, in the devices of the Automatic Electric Company, and was successful, Mr. Wheeler telling her, she says, that he would make $2,000,000 as the result of the trip.

Mr. Wheeler, in a replying affidavit, gives a list of $45,300 in securities which he says comprise the principal part of his wealth. He has but $900 in the Chicago Subway, $10,150 in the electric company, and a fifteen-thousand-dollar annual interest in J. B. Russell & Co., he says. He pays $1,200 club dues each year as a "necessity."

DIRECTORS ARE RE-ELECTED.

Stockholders of Pennsylvania Lines West Ratify Branch Line Lease.

PITTSBURG, June 7.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Pennsylvania Lines West was held here to-day. The old Board of Directors was re-elected.

A lease of the Pittsburg, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railway to the Pennsylvania Company for 999 years, to take effect on July 1, 1910, was ratified and confirmed by the stockholders.

A meeting of the board to elect officers will be held in Philadelphia at a later date.

Fleet of Boats for Glen Island.

The Glen Island management announces that on Saturday next a fleet of boats will be in operation from Manhattan and Brooklyn to the resort. There will be seven round trips daily, including Sundays. The boats will start at Battery Pier, touching at South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, and Thirty-first Street, East River. The last boat will leave the island for New York at 10:30 o'clock.

Providence Line Opens Friday.

Passenger service by the Providence Line between New York and Providence, R. I., will be resumed for the Summer season next Friday. From New York the steamer Providence will leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray Street, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and the steamer Plymouth on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

SCHIFF GOING TO ALASKA.

Leaves Soon with a Party of Friends for the Purpose of Recreation.

Jacob H. Schiff, head of the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., with a party of friends, has arranged a trip to Alaska. He will start a week from next Sunday. The trip is to be for recreation, it was said, and has no business significance.

SEATTLE, June 7.—The ten New York City capitalists, headed by Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who will make a tour of Alaska this Summer, will leave Seattle early in July on the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamer Ramona, which has been chartered for this purpose. Mr. Schiff and his traveling companions will arrive in Seattle on July 1.

RACE TO SCALE MT. McKINLEY.

Two Expeditions Reach Chulitna River One Day Apart.

SEWARD, Alaska, June 7.—Word has been received here from the Parker-Brown Mount McKinley expedition saying that the party reached Chulitna River, a tributary of the Susitna, on May 30. The New York Herald-Portland Oregonian expedition reached Chulitna on May 29.

Both parties are following the route Dr. Cook claims to have taken. The snow in the hills is deep and the expeditions are being retarded by the lateness of the season.

REWARD FOR GEM SMUGGLERS

Precious Stone Importers Here Will Post Offer in Europe.

The Precious Ston Importers' Association, acting for a number of Maiden Lane and Fifth Avenue dealers, announced through its manager yesterday that it will pay a reward equal to 10 per cent. of the foreign value of any smuggled gems for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any jewel smuggler, the reward in no event to be less than $2,500.

President Ludwig Nissen of the association has left for Europe to investigate smuggling practices on the Continent, and to see that notices of the reward are published in the large European ports.

Besides increasing the vigor of their campaign against smugglers a number of jewelers have combined to bring suit against jewelry manufacturing concerns which label plated ware as "solid gold," and mark up goods from 6 to 10 karats in fineness as 14 and 18 karat. Simon Terrace and M. Cohen, east side jewelers, have been made defendants in an opening suit under the new programme.

UPSETS BARCALOW WILL.

Justice Giegerich Sets Aside Bequests to Unincorporated Clubs.

Supreme Court Justice Giegerich gave his decision yesterday in the suit brought by William Bell Wait, executor of the will of Theresa Barcalow, who died March 12, 1908. Justice Giegerich overthrows the bequests made by Miss Barcalow, who was formerly Secretary of the Theosophical Society, to the Society for Political Study and the Sorosis Carol Club on the ground that they were unincorporated at the time of Miss Barcalow's death, and could not receive bequests.

The "Ladies' Health Protective Association," mentioned in the will as the "Woman's Protective Health Association," may take its bequest. The health society will receive $2,200 and one-fourth of the residue of the estate. The organizations cut off would have received one-fourth of the residue, except the Society for Political Study, which would have received $2,200 additional.

BERLIN UNEMPLOYMENT PLAN

Municipal Authorities Preparing a Comprehensive Insurance Scheme.

BERLIN, June 7.—The municipal authorities are preparing for the introduction in the City Council next Winter of a measure embodying a plan of insurance against unemployment, designed for the benefit of the 1,500,000 inhabitants of the suburbs of Berlin.

The plan constitutes one of the most comprehensive moves toward social legislation ever proposed. The intention of the authors is to combat the widespread distress that always develops among the working classes of the capital during the Winter months.

The details have not been made public, but it is understood that both employers and workers will subscribe to the general fund.

INCREASE IN ENGLISH TRADE.

$52,073,000 Higher Imports and $20,407,500 Higher Exports Reported.

LONDON, June 7.—The May statement of the Board of Trade, issued to-day, shows increases of $52,073,000 in imports and $20,407,500 in exports.

The principal increases in imports were $20,000,000 in food supplies and grain and $25,000,000 in raw materials, of which rubber receipts constituted $10,000,000.

The increase of exports was furnished by manufactured products.

A NEW AMERICAN SAINT.

Pope and Prelates Discuss the Canonization of Margherite Bourgeois.

ROME, June 7.—The Congregation of Rites met under the Presidency of the Pope to-day and discussed the matter of the beatification and canonization of Margherite Bourgeois of Marquette, Mich., the founder of the Congregation of the Sisters of Our Lord.

James B. Regan Going to Europe.

James B. Regan of the Hotel Knickerbocker, accompanied by his wife and daughter and several friends, will sail to-day on the Lusitania for an extended trip abroad. He will visit the principal cities and health resorts of Europe, seeking novelties for the Knickerbocker. The party will return on Sept. 1.

Nicholas Murray Butler Sails.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University sails to-day on the Cunarder Lusitania for a five months' trip abroad. He will not return for the opening of Columbia in September, as he is to attend the centenary anniversary of the Berlin University at that time. Supt. Norris of Columbia will sail on the same steamship.

CHAUFFEURS CAN'T ESCAPE.

Court's Ruling Gives Whitman a Clear Field Against Second Offenders.

The most recent stand of the District Attorney's office in its fight against the automobile speeders was sustained yesterday by a decision of Supreme Court Justice McCall, and the hundred-odd cases that have been held up in Special Sessions will be pressed to immediate disposition.

In the Reppin case some weeks ago, Justice Olmsted decided that the District Attorney might not prosecute as a second offender a driver who had not been specifically so charged in the Magistrate's Court, a decision which threw into confusion the established procedure of that court. To meet this situation, Mr. Whitman, through his assistant Mr. Stryker, devised the plan of rearresting the chauffeurs and rearraigning them before the Magistrates whenever a consultation of the records showed a previous conviction.

This brought a protest from the drivers themselves. To test its legality application for a writ of habeas corpus was made in the case of Joseph P. Burns, who had been so rearrested. This writ was refused yesterday by Justice McCall, who held that the additional fact of a previous conviction was sufficient to differentiate between the two appearances in the Magistrates' Court, and thus to justify the second.

PECK DENIES LOVE LETTERS.

Columbia Professor Says He Never Wrote Love Messages to Miss Quinn.

Prof. Harry Thurston Peck of Columbia University, who is being sued for breach of promise by Miss Esther Quinn, denied yesterday that he had written Miss Quinn the so-called love letters recently published in several newspapers as his. He also denied that he had written any verses to Miss Quinn.

Some verses alleged to have been written by him and sent to Miss Quinn, Prof. Peck said, were taken from a book of verses called "Greystone and Porphyry" written by him and published in 1899, a year before Miss Quinn alleges the Professor promised to marry her.

"I first met Miss Quinn in the office of The Commercial Advertiser," said Mr. Peck. "It was in a business way, and I saw very little of her. After that I saw her probably once a year, when she came to ask my advice about something. Her allegations as set forth in her complaint are very general, and the only thing I could do was to make a general denial. I wrote her no love letters or love poems whatever."

Adds Zest to the Best

breakfast, luncheon or dinner. Keiller's Marmalade *refreshes* the appetite. Made of Spain's bitterish oranges—that's one reason why.

Keiller's "Since 1797" Marmalade

Motor Apparel Shop

Everything that comfort demands for the Motorist.

Dust Coats for Men and Women.

No matter whether it cost $1.50 or $50.00, a dust coat identified by our label answers every need as a protection against dust and wind, and yet defines the lines and distinction which good tailoring insures.

In all the world you will not find a greater variety of models, more varied fabrics nor prices as modest as ours.

Fox, Stiefel & Co. FIFTH AVE. & 34TH ST. N. Y.
Opposite Waldorf-Astoria

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Dry Goods Greenhut & Co. Wearing Apparel

June Sale New Model Tub Dresses, $8.50

Expressing those decided innovations in designing Tub Dresses that bring out cool daintiness and summery smartness that show the difference between artistic dressmaking and the ordinary factory-made, thousand-of-a-kind dresses found in the ordinary store.

The special low price will appeal to you the more when you see the excellence of the materials and the precise fit and workmanship

Handsome model in Embroidered Chambray, Tunic skirt—Waist has very pretty lace yoke and is finished with soutache braid. Colors: natural, reseda and light blue. The other model is Swiss with Irish Crochet Collar and insertion down the front, attached is a Chantecler ruffle. Skirt is full pleated with tucks.

Would be $12.50 in the usual way, $8.50

Second Floor—Greenhut and Co.—Wednesday.

Greenhut & Co., Sixth Avenue, 18th to 19th St.

Stern Brothers

Dressmaking and Ladies' Tailoring Dep'ts

(On the Third Floor)

Orders executed at short notice for Costumes, Waists, Walking Suits and Coats, At Large Concessions from Regular Prices

Tailor-made Gowns,	at	$59.00
Linen Coat Suits,	"	35.00
Riding Habits, of Linen, Side or Cross Saddle,		35.00

West Twenty-third Street

A Sparkling New Romance by the Author of "If I Were King"

THE O'FLYNN

BY

JUSTIN HUNTLY McCARTHY

The scene is Ireland in 1689, the year of Boyne battle. The time was a brilliant one. Irish soldiers of fortune did splendid deeds and fair Jacobite ladies moved graciously through the glitter of a transient court at Dublin. Flynn O'Flynn is one of these soldiers of fortune. His love for the beautiful Lady Benedetta Mountmichael is the main theme of the story.

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Foremost Clothiers Since 1845.

Sale of Nearly Six Thousand

Smith Gray Suits

20 & 22.50 Suits	15.50
22.50, 25 & 27.50 Suits	18.50
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This sale is a direct result of the recent reorganization of Smith Gray & Co., which occasioned a close-down in our tailor shops for a number of weeks. As a consequence, thousands of suits which should have been on our counters between March 1st and March 15th are only just finished.

Instead of waiting until July or August to dispose of these surplus garments, we offer them now at the prices we would expect to ask at the Summer's end.

Included are Serges, Worsteds, Velours, Crashes and Cassimeres. There are blues in plain and fancy weaves of Serge and Worsted; grays in dozens of light, medium and dark shades, silk mixtures, shepherd checks and glen checks—new browns and tan shades, many now shown for the first time in New York—new broken checks, stripes and glen checks. There are fully one hundred and fifty styles from which to choose in models and sizes designed for men, young men and boys.

There are full-lined, half-lined and one-quarter lined garments, also a number of broken sizes in two-piece garments. There are also included garments for every Summer service and comfort, intended for town, mountain, shore, travel and vacation service.

This is the great value opportunity—you will serve your own best interest by acting on it at once, while the assortment is at its best.

Motor clothes for owners and chauffeurs.

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Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.

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$50 Worth $3 to $4 deposit 75c to $1 a week | $100 Worth $7.50 to $10 deposit $1 to $1.50 a week | $250 Worth $15 to $25 deposit $2 to $3 a week

Our Prices Are Always the Lowest!

Porch Rockers Chairs to Match, 79c ea.

Actual 1.00 values

Strong hardwood frames, natural color shellac finish. Seats of double reed—finely interwoven.

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Selected reed in pretty designs with fancy backs and closely woven reed seats; natural color shellac finish; very strong, firmly braced frames; very special values.

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SINGLE STAMPS AFTER 12 O'CLOCK

FREIGHT PAID WITHIN ONE HUNDRED MILES.

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FURS, RUGS AND DRAPERIES STORED

AND PROTECTION ASSURED AGAINST DAMAGE OR LOSS.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THE REPAIRING AND REMODELING OF FURS AND THE RENOVATING OF RUGS AND DRAPERIES.

LACE CURTAINS ALSO CLEANED AND STORED.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

THIS BANKRUPT BET ONLY ON SURE THINGS

Referee Recommends the Discharge of Jeweler Who Says His Safe Was Rifled.

SOME CREDITORS SKEPTICAL

Jackie Declares Thieves Took Besides His Gems Money He Won Through a Self-Sacrificing Bookmaker.

Oscar C. Jackie, a man with an unusual way of losing money, and a still more unusual way of making it when the horses run according to his guesses, told of his adventures with race tracks and safe robbers in bankruptcy proceedings recently before Seaman Miller, a referee in bankruptcy at 2 Rector Street. Mr. Miller recommended yesterday that Jackie be discharged.

Jackie is a jeweler at 866 Third Avenue. On the morning of Dec. 28, 1908, he arrived at his store, so he told the referee, to find that havoc had been wrought by safe robbers. His safe had been blown open and jewelry and money worth $20,000 had been stolen, he declared.

This made it hard for him to meet certain creditors, and, rather than try to do it, he decided to distribute his losses among them by filing a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. The petition was filed Jan. 25, 1909, and the hearings concluded yesterday were upon the matter of the bankrupt's discharge.

Several creditors filed objections, declaring that the report of the robbery was a mere fiction, put together to account for the disappearance of the proceeds of sales from jewelry due to the creditors. They failed, however, to impress the referee. He listened to Jackel's story of the burglary and then to a tale of money won from horse racing without ever putting up a cent, which caused him to interpolate many questions asking for more detail. At the conclusion of the hearing he announced that as the money alleged to have been won by lucky bets had all fallen into the hands of the burglar it could hardly be expected to help the creditors out.

Jackie told of his way of making bets while testifying as to the contents of the robbed safe. He said that there was jewelry in the safe worth from $15,000 to $18,000 and $5,000 in cash, the latter including from $1,500 to $2,000 he had won on horse races.

"Then you were a race-track gambler?" suggested the referee.

"No," replied Jackie. "I never went to the race track. I did not even know the names of the horses."

"Then how did you win your money? I never heard of such luck in betting before."

"I knew a bookmaker who used to hang around Third Avenue and Fifty-second Street. I bet six or seven times and only lost once. My largest winning was $700. Unless it was some sure thing I would not bet.

"The man would come in and tell me he had a sure thing, and I would say all right. He would go away, and if I won he would bring me the money, and if I lost he would come around to make me pay up."

"Then you didn't put up any money with him?"

"No, never. He paid me between $1,500 and $2,000 without having put up a cent with him."

Jackie could not be induced to remember the tipster's name or any other details of his betting.

"Usually when bankrupts attempt to account for funds lost through betting on horse races it is because of loss of money," said Referee Miller in announcing his conclusions, "but in this special case the explanation is unusual; it sets forth that some of the money the bankrupt lost at the time of the robbery was won through horse racing. As all the money is gone, I am unable to see how it is of much importance as bearing specifically on any allegation objecting to the discharge of the bankrupt herein."

Referee Miller recommended that the jeweler be discharged, on the ground that the complaining creditors had failed to refute his story of robbery, to which he was willing to give full credence.

SEARCH ROSENBERG BOOKS.

Federal Authorities Seeking for Evidence of Customs Frauds.

The books and papers confiscated on Monday by Federal agents in the raid on the offices of Max, Jules & Hugo Rosenberg, importers, at 130 Fifth Avenue, following the indictment and arrest of two members of the firm on a charge of defrauding the Government by undervaluation of merchandise shipped here from Paris, were delved into yesterday by employes of the United States District Attorney's office in an effort to learn whether they contained records of other importations which were undervalued in the Consular invoices.

The work of going through these books and records is expected to take several weeks, as they date back as far as November, 1905, and contain the records of thousands of lots of goods bought in Paris by Max Rosenberg, and shipped here to Jules and Hugo, who have charge of the New York offices of the company.

In addition to checking off the recorded valuations of the various importations from 1905 to date the Federal investigators will also have to ascertain the prevailing wholesale price in Paris for each lot of merchandise at the time each lot was purchased there. It is the prevailing wholesale price in Paris which is required by law to be used by the person who swears to the value before the Consul General there.

In the one specific instance on which the Government has built its case against the Rosenberg brothers—a shipment of merchandise which reached here on the French liner Touraine on Nov. 20, 1905—the Federal agents allege that the valuation sworn to by Max Rosenberg before Consul General Mason was not in accordance with the prevailing price of the several articles which made up the shipment.

Hugo Rosenberg, one of the three brothers, who is under indictment, sailed for Europe yesterday on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. He was released in $10,000 bail on Monday, together with Jules Rosenberg. When Frederick W. Brooks, Jr., counsel for the brothers, was asked yesterday why Hugo Rosenberg had left the country so quickly after his arrest and release on bail, he said that his departure was with the full consent of Assistant United States District Attorney Pitkin, who has charge of the case.

OPPOSE DEEP PRESSURE TUBE

Objection to Its Cost at Special Meeting of Board of Estimate.

A special committee of the Board of Estimate held a hearing last night at City Hall on the proposed deep pressure tunnel under Manhattan for the distribution of water from the new Catskill system, which took on more of an aspect of "acceleration" than any session of the kind which has been held by the board in a long time.

Frank De Muth, representing the West Side Taxpayers' Association, declared that the uncertainty of the feasibility of the plan makes it unwise to go ahead with it.

"What further demonstration do you want?" asked Borough President McAneny.

"Well, it is not necessary, even if you prove it can be done," replied the speaker. "Think of the cost of this tunnel. The engineers say it will cost only $26,000,000, but only the Almighty can tell whether it will cost $26,000,000, $46,000,000, or $86,000,000."

"In the absence of divine revelation, how can we make a better estimate than on the opinion of experts in such matters?" asked President McAneny.

As this Mr. De Muth retired and Michael J. Horan, representing the United Real Estate Owners' Association, took the floor.

"There is no water famine in this city," said he. "We need all of our money now for present needs, subways, &c. Two hundred and forty-three million gallons of water are going over the Croton spillway every day. The history of this whole scheme has been a blot upon the good name of the city—the condemnation, the advertising, and everything else. Our engineer, Mr. Win, has told us a great many things about the impracticability of such a rock tunnel as this."

Water Commissioner Thompson, who sat with the committee, said that he wished to inform the audience that his engineers had gone over both the tunnel plan and the plan to run the water by a pipe line through Queens and Brooklyn, and thence to Manhattan, and that they have reported that the former would cost about $25,000,000 to the latter's $44,000,000.

"But our engineer, Mr. Win, has been down below the surface and knows what the rock formation is," continued Horan.

"How far down did he go?" asked Mr. McAneny.

"Well, he didn't meet any of his relatives."

"Then he didn't go far enough?" asked the Controller.

Dr. Abraham Korn, representing the Harlem Property Owners' Association, said: "These experts remind me of medical specialists who are called in to examine a patient when they don't know anything about the case, but deliver a learned opinion just the same."

"Are you speaking from experience?" asked Mr. Mitchel.

"I am," replied the doctor, "and I know that many times we go ahead blind."

"But you go ahead, don't you?" asked Mr. McAneny.

This finished the doctor.

Dr. Kenneth Junor, representing the Flatbush Taxpayers' Association, suggested that the supply from the Croton watershed be cut off, and sent to Manhattan alone, and the Catskill water go to Queens, Brooklyn, and the Bronx.

Several men from labor unions also talked for the immediate starting of the construction. "We need it in our business," said one of them.

CASSIDY LOOKING FOR GRESSER'S PLACE

He Opens Headquarters and Begins a Still Hunt for the Borough Presidency.

CITIZENS WILL FIGHT HIM

They Will Try to Prevent the Queens Aldermen from Opening the Way to His Election.

Joseph Cassidy, once President of Queens Borough, and twice since his enforced retirement four years ago, an unsuccessful candidate for re-election, has opened political headquarters at Miller's Hotel, Long Island City. He is a candidate for the borough Presidency before the Queens Aldermen should they, during their present term of office, find a vacancy which it will be necessary for them to fill. He is convinced that such a vacancy will occur, and that he can control Aldermen enough to have himself named for the place.

Cassidy spent two hours in his new headquarters yesterday afternoon talking over with his followers the latest news from the Queens County Grand Jury, which is gradually stripping Borough Hall of its political leaders, and from the office of Commissioner Fosdick, whence it is expected there will soon come a report which will open the season for aggressive office hunters.

Besides his Miller Hotel headquarters, from which a more or less still hunt is being conducted to put the old-time Cassidy machine in full running order, Cassidy has dusted up and hung with trimmings his famous Cassidy Democratic Club just opposite the new $1,000,000 Court House, to build which was a Cassidy inspiration while he ruled the destinies of Borough Hall.

In some circles the openness of the Cassidy campaign has proved a disturbing factor, but those who know the old-time boss more intimately say that it is typical of his career, and the way he has gone about every political battle he has fought since the days of borough consolidation.

Commissioner Fosdick was asked yesterday about the Cassidy candidacy for the place he is expecting to become vacant.

"It is considered in Queens that the fact that you have made only one report involving Cassidy's administration indicates that you have no more evidence of graft or corruption. Is that the proper construction to put on the case?" Mr. Fosdick was asked.

"The report involving Matthew J. Goldner, who was a Cassidy appointee, was made because legal evidence happened to be at hand which would give the case a status in court," he replied. "Any case where such evidence can be procured will be the subject of a similar report."

"And is such evidence accumulating against more of the Cassidy group of politicians?"

"Not so rapidly as to insure results. The Cassidy administration will soon be the beneficiary of the law in that the statute of limitations will run in its favor, and if any Queens County citizens have evidence they would be willing to impart to my office they will do well not to delay in doing so."

"How would you regard it if your investigation should so break down the administration whose head was elected last November against Cassidy that he could slip into office on the votes of three Aldermen, two of whom he now says he can control."

"That is a subject on which I don't care to express an opinion. My department concerns itself merely with finding out cases of corruption in office and recommending criminal action, and incompetence, and recommending methods which will prevent waste of the city's money. The people of Queens must bear the burden of seeing that their Aldermen elect the right man when there happens to be a vacancy."

Queens County citizens who are not willing to let "the outs" raid "the ins" are running over the list of men available for the Borough Presidency in an effort to find some one whose only interest would be in good government. Rupert Thomas was one of those mentioned most frequently. He is a business man, with offices in Manhattan, who has never been active in civic affairs except as a member of the General Board of Education. This place he still holds, serving on the Committee on School Sites. He lives at 259 Broadway, Flushing.

Mr. Thomas said last night when informed that his name was being mentioned: "I would consider it a great honor to be President of Queens Borough, for we have a remarkable borough here and it is growing fast. I would accept the place if tendered to me only on one condition, and that would be that no obligations of any kind should be attached to the offer."

Commissioner Fosdick heard another batch of witnesses from Queens yesterday. His report, involving Maurice Geronimo, the Financial Clerk in the Borough President's office, was received by District Attorney De Witt yesterday, and will be submitted to the Grand Jurors when they assemble this morning.

AUTO OUTING FOR ORPHANS.

2,000 Inmates of Brooklyn Asylums Taken to Coney Island.

Two thousand orphans from five orphan asylums and homes of Brooklyn were taken on their annual automobile outing by the Long Island Automobile Association yesterday, seeing all the sights in Coney Island and returning toward nightfall to their respective homes.

The children, coming from St. Vincent's, St. John's, and St. Mary's Homes, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and the Newsboys' Home assembled under their Superintendents at Bedford Avenue and the Eastern Parkway at 10 o'clock in the morning. There they were bundled into 231 automobiles furnished by various Brooklyn automobile companies and private owners. Each car was draped about the sides with American flags.

Reaching the foot of Ocean Boulevard at 11 o'clock the children disembarked with happy sighs, and, forming in line, paraded through Surf Avenue, half a mile to Luna Park. After dinner at a near-by restaurant they marched into the park, of which they took possession, tramping with the tread of conquerors through all the attractions, free to them as the air around. At 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon the army of orphans reassembled, not a single one having suffered a mishap nor strayed too close to the alligators, jungle beasts, and fierce barkers. Reaching "their" cars, they piled in and ordered their chauffeurs to drive them home.

MUST QUIT WEIGHING SKEWERS

Packers Warned Against the Practice by Bureau of Weights and Measures.

Clement J. Driscoll, Chief of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, summoned the representatives of most of the large wholesale packing firms doing business in this city before him yesterday and warned them against the use of wooden "spreaders" and "skewers" in meat if they are weighed into the net amount. The firms represented were Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Morris & Co., and Adams Brothers Company. Mr. Driscoll informed the wholesaleps that he had figured out that the retailers of the city had to pay last year for 587,662 pounds of these "spreaders" and "skewers," the cost falling on the consumer. He informed them that unless the practice of weighing the wood with the meat is discontinued by them he will prosecute them like any other user of false scales and weights.

Mayor Gaynor sent Mr. Driscoll a letter yesterday in reply to a communication from him telling him that he realizes that the facilities of his office are inadequate, and that he will do everything in his power to give him the fulest opportunity to administer the bureau for the best interests of the city. Here is the letter:

Office of the Mayor.
June 7, 1910.

Sir: Your favor of June 6, asking for twelve additional Inspectors in your bureau, is at hand. I am not surprised at receiving it, for during the time I was investigating the bureau and trying to put it on a working basis I found its working force inadequate. Now that I have appointed you Chief of the Bureau, after careful consideration and with full faith in your integrity energy, I am anxious to give you as free a hand as possible.

I find by reports that those who have false or old scales are now getting new ones to such an extent that those who sell scales are unable to supply the demand. Nevertheless all scales in the city should be visited and examined and re-examined, and those with false scales should be prosecuted to the extent of the law, and I am willing to concur in your application to the Board of Aldermen for additional men to effectively do this work.

Within a year I expect to see the Bureau of Weights and Measures under your management in perfect condition. Heretofore it has been literally neglected, and left without any oversight whatever, although under the immediate supervision of the Mayor.

Very truly yours,
W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

Clement J. Driscoll, Esq., Chief of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, City of New York.

Chief Driscoll will have various meat retailers before him next to warn them against weighing paper in with their meat.

Utopia Violet
Exquisite Toilet Water

Has the natural fragrance of great masses of fresh Flowers. The BEST at any price.

50c and 90c. A BOTTLE.
Hegeman Drug Stores
New York, Brooklyn, Yonkers, Jersey City.

LONG SANG TI
293 Fifth Ave., near 31st St., N. Y.
CHINESE CURIO COMPANY
Porcelains and Potteries of Various Periods, Oriental Art Jewelry and Old Chinese Embroideries.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue T.

C. H. PEPPER
Has removed his retail showroom to 120 and 122 West 31st Street.
Telephone 5289 Madison Square.
LINOLEUM

WISSNER PIANOS
WAREROOMS
56 5th Av., Cor. 15th St., New York.
538-540 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHAT IS ALCOHOLISM?

Leading Physicians Have Solved This Question.

It is not so many years ago that the sufferer from habitual intemperance was an object of universal scorn and contempt. Indeed, this feeling still exists to a very large extent, but not among the doctors.

The efforts of Dr. Isaac Oppenheimer and a few other specialists in nervous diseases have resulted in the definite establishment of the fact that Alcoholism is a disease whose pathological status can be definitely determined. The diagnosis having been made, the treatment can be prescribed with reasonable certainty of a cure.

Whereas formerly the drunkard was left to his fate, to go through the world an object of scorn and pity, now medical science has proclaimed to the world that drunkenness is a disease which can be cured the same as any other disease, and has provided the remedy.

The Oppenheimer Treatment for intemperance is the result of many years of research by Dr. Oppenheimer. Doctors, hospitals and sanitariums all over the land indorse it, many of them using the Treatment for their own patients.

The Oppenheimer Treatment is soothing and free from any objectionable feature whatever. It leaves no bad habit of any kind, no derangement of the digestion, appetite, or any proper function of the system. It cures intemperance by eliminating the desire for alcoholic stimulation, and it leaves the health of the patient much better than before he took the Treatment.

All of this is vouched for by some of the leading citizens in professional, public and private life in the United States, some of whom are Directors or Advisory Directors of the Oppenheimer Institute. Their indorsement is the strongest possible guarantee of the absolute reliability of the Oppenheimer Treatment and of the statements made in its behalf.

Those who decide to take the Oppenheimer Treatment need have no publicity, isolation or unpleasant surroundings. The Treatment is easy to take, and involves no detention from business, no loss of time, no unpleasant feature of any kind whatever, and the expense is moderate.

Those who are interested, either for themselves, or friends or relatives, are invited to call, write or phone. Every inquiry of whatever nature is held in the strictest confidence, and all letters are answered under professional secrecy. All correspondence is sealed and in plain envelope. The Oppenheimer Institute is located in a private residential street.

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Macy's
B'way at 6th Av. 34th to 35th St.

When you make purchases in more than TWO departments and expect to take them with you, use Blue Cards.

Satin de Chine, 36 Inches
Very Rich Finish and High Lustre
White, ivory, pink, light blue, mais, lavender, light gray, medium and dark navy, reseda, rose, black.
First Floor, 35th St.
Elsewhere, $1.35; Our Price, 99c

Four Shirts to Order, $9.94
Made to Measure. Elsewhere They'd Cost You $3 & $4 Each
Main Floor, 34th St., Rear.
Men who have patronized our Custom Shirt Department in the past will be the quickest to respond to this offer. It is made simply to reduce the variety of piece goods.
Imported woven-striped madras; fine qualities; beautiful colorings.
Pleated bosom, 50c. extra.
Deliveries made within ten days booking from your orders.

Parasols Reduced
First Floor, Broadway
$1.79 for $3.00 Parasol—narrow black-and-white striped silk; Persian ribbon border; light wood Directoire handle, double rosette at ferrule, black-and-white silk tassel.
$1.79 for $2.98 French Parasol—white dotted Panama cloth, dainty Dresden design at border and ferrule; gilt frame and tips, cartridge ferrule, silk cord sliding ring, natural wood handle.
$1.79 for $2.79 Parasols—soft-tinted Persian silk, blocked in narrow black-and-white satin overstripes; brass-covered ferrule trimmed with shirred rosette, brass tips, light wood Directoire handle, white silk tassel.
$4.96 for $5.94 to $8.94 Imported Parasols—solid and novelty silks; pagoda and usual shapes; gilt frames and tips, or bone tips and ferrules; novelty bird, crochet or glass handles, some folding.

Continuation Sale of Men's $25.00 to $32.50 Suits at $18.50.

$1.50 and $2.00 Negligee Shirts at $1.14
Main Floor, 34th St., Rear.
They are made of fine percale and madras—plain or pleated bosoms—nearly all are coat model with cuffs attached—a few have separate cuffs. Neat figures or stripes in blue, tan, gray, lavender, pink and green on white grounds.
All are this season's productions.
They are not nondescript Shirts made to sell in a "Sale."
We agreed not to advertise the brand, but it is printed on each Shirt. The name is a familiar one among men who pay $1.50 or $2.00 for their Shirts.
They'll be sold at $1.14.

$2.50 and $3.00 Pajamas at $1.74
Made of genuine "soiesette" and mercerized Jacquards. They are in plain colors—pink, lavender, tan, blue and white, also stripes and figures in self or contrasting colors—finished with silk frogs or pearl buttons; sizes A, B, C, D.
The quantity is not large—unsold balances of several lots. That's why the price is $1.74.

Women's Low Shoes
$3.49 to $6.49 Qualities
Reduced to $2.89
Patent leather, black calfskin, black, gray and brown suede. Lines that have sold so well that the size ranges are broken, other lines that we will discontinue. Reasons enough for us to sell our $3.49 to $6.49 Shoes at $2.89.
Second Floor, 35th St., Rear.
A bargain for all who can find a fit.

Hand-Made French Chemises
Corset Covers and Drawers
Beautifully embroidered and trimmed with dainty laces, reduced to..... $3.96
Formerly $5.24 to $8.49
Second Floor, 34th St.

Japanese Silk Negligees
Pink, Blue or Lavender.
Princess or Empire Effects, Reduced to $7.94
Formerly $9.94

$3.00 Blouses at $1.98
Made of mercerized batiste, square Dutch neck, trimmed with openwork embroidery inserting, Cluny beading and crocheted buttons.

Women's Low Shoes
$3.96
Patent leather or black calfskin, shapely round toe last, nicely arched, welted sole, slightly extension edge, Cuban heels, straps across insteps prevent slipping at heels.
Same in white canvas, $3.49.

Men's Bathing Suits
Fifth Floor, Centre.

All-wool Worsted Jersey; medium weight, sleeveless or with quarter sleeves, well made and finished; striped border; value $2.50; special at $1.74.
All-wool Worsted Jersey; closely woven, in all the popular color combinations, striped borders; value $4.50; special at $3.49.
All-wool Worsted Jersey; full fashioned, extra fine yarn, in all the new colors; striped borders; fashioned and finished by hand; at $4.74.
Same as above, with silk trimming, $5.94.
All-wool Worsted Sweater Knit Suits, gray or navy blue, bordered with white or red; plain ribbed; deeply cut-out armholes; value $4.00; special at $3.24.
Same as above, in the finer grades of closely-woven yarn; at $4.24.
French Knit All-wool Worsted Swimming Suits; honeycomb weave that fits snugly to the body; finished with small pocket; special at $3.96.
Bathing Suit Belts; white cotton webbing, nickel-plated buckles, at 39c.
"Ayvad's" Water Wings; weight once ounce; will support a full grown person in the water; special at 21c.

Boys' Bathing Suits
Second Floor, Rear.
Boys' Two-piece Cotton Suits; heavy-weight; fast navy blue, with white or red borders; sleeveless or with quarter sleeves; sizes 26 to 34; special at 94c.
Boys' Two-piece All-worsted Jersey Suits; plain, navy and gray or with red or white borders; sleeveless or with quarter sleeves; at $1.98.
Boys' Sweater Knit Bathing Suits; heavy worsted yarn, in gray and navy, trimmed with contrasting colors; sizes 24 to 34; special at $2.69.
Children's One-piece Bathing Suits; made of cotton jersey; plain navy blue or with red or white borders; sizes 2 to 10 years; at 68c.
Children's One-piece All-worsted Bathing Suits; plain navy or gray; $1.29.
Same as above in navy, red or gray, with fancy borders, at $1.59.
Children's One-piece Flannel Bathing Suits; sailor collar; trimmed with red or white; at $1.49.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales
Lexington to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th Street

Truly American

is the dainty lingerie that we would like to have you look at to-day. Designed by American experts; made by skilled American needlewomen; fashioned especially for American women; sold by a truly American store—Bloomingdales'—"the store of certain satisfaction," the one store in Greater New York easily reached from everywhere, no matter how you travel—whether via auto, carriage, elevated train, surface car or afoot.

Nainsook Gowns, low neck trimmed with embroidery; a new dainty style; superior quality, generously fashioned..... 97c

White Cambric Skirts, with 4 torchon lace insertion and edge; another style with deep flounce of embroidery and fine tucks..... $1.49

Extra Size Drawers, with wide flare flounce, trimmed with torchon lace insertion and edge, at 39c

Short Chemise of cambric and nainsook, trimmed with wide embroidery insertion and lace edge, at..... 48c

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31 Years Leaders of Fashion
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SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET NEW YORK

A 33⅓% Reduction Sale of
High Class Solid Silverware

A FORTUNATE opportunity to make this purchase from a leading American manufacturer, whose goods are known the country over for their superior excellence, alone enables us to announce this stirring sale at this time.
☞ Main Floor.

Solid Silver Deposit Ware, Whiskey Bottles, Claret Jugs, Cream Sets, Plateaux, Lemon Dishes, Whiskey Glasses and Water Tumblers. A few examples:

2-pint Water Pitchers, $5.00 values, at..... $2.95
Claret and Water Pitchers, $7.00 values, at..... $3.95
Sugar and Cream Sets, $5.00 values, at..... $3.95
Whiskey Bottles, $8.00 values, at..... $4.50
Ice Cream and Sherbet Dishes, with saucer attached; $3.00 values, at..... $1.95
Lemon Dishes, $2.25 values, at..... $1.25
Solid Silver Salad Sets, large spoon and fork in case; $7.50 values, at..... $5.95
Game Carvers, 2-piece, solid silver handles, in satin lined case; $6.00 values, at..... $4.75
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ROOSEVELT TALK ON LESSONS OF HISTORY

In Address at Oxford Speaks of Analogies Between Biology and the Human Story.

ADVICE TO GREAT BRITAIN

The "Enemies Within Our Own Households"—A Soft Head as Bad as a Hard Heart.

OXFORD, June 7.—Col. Roosevelt's address at Oxford University to-day was entitled "Biological Analogies in History." In part it was as follows:

More than ever before in the world's history, we of to-day seek to penetrate the causes of the mysteries that surround not only mankind but all life, both in the present and the past. We search, we peer, we see things dimly; here and there we get a ray of clear vision as we look before and after. We study the tremendous procession of the ages, from the immemorial past when in "cramp elf and saurian forms" the creative forces "swathed their too-much power," down to the yesterday, a few score thousand years distant only, when the history of man became the overwhelming fact in the history of life on this planet; and, studying, we see strange analogies in the phenomena of life and death, of birth, growth, and change, between those physical groups of animal life which we designate as species, forms, races, and the highly complex and composite entities which rise before our minds when we speak of nations and civilizations.

While freely conceding all that can be said of the masters of literautre, we must insist upon the historian of mankind working in the scientific spirit and using the treasure houses of science. He who would fully treat of man must know at least something of biology, of the science that treats of living, breathing things; and especially of that science of evolution which is inseparably connected with the great name of Darwin. Of course there is no exact parallelism between the birth, growth, and death of species in the animal world and the birth, growth, and death of societies in the world of man. Yet there is a certain parallelism. There are strange analogies; it may be that there are homologies.

Historians Must Know of Biology.

How far the resemblances between the two sets of phenomena are more than accidental, how far biology can be used as an aid in the interpretation of human history, we cannot at present say. The historian should never forget, what the highest type of scientific man is always teaching us to remember, that willingness to admit ignorance is a prime factor in developing wisdom out of knowledge. Wisdom is advanced by research which enables us to add to knowledge; and, moreover, the way for wisdom is made ready when men who record facts of vast but unknown import, when asked to explain their full significance, are willing frankly to answer that they do not know.

As it is in biology, so in human history, a new form may result from the specialization of a long-existing and hitherto very slowly changing generalized or non-specialized form; as, for instance, when a barbaric race from a variety of causes suddenly develops a more complex cultivation and civilization. This is what occurred, for instance, in Western Europe during the centuries of the Teutonic and later the Scandinavian, ethnic overflows from the north. All the modern countries of Western Europe are descended from the states created by these northern invaders. When first created they could be called "new" or "young" states in the sense that part or all of the people composing them were descended from races that hitherto had not been civilized at all, and that therefore for the first time entered on the career of civilized communities. In the southern part of Western Europe the new states thus formed consisted in bulk of the inhabitants already in the land under the Roman Empire; and it was here that the new kingdoms first took shape.

Specialization of Hitherto Non-Specialized Humans.

Through a reflex action their influence then extended back into the cold forests from which the invaders had come, and Germany and Scandinavia witnessed the rise of communities with essentially the same civilization as their southern neighbors; though in those communities, unlike the southern communities, there was no infusion of new blood, and in each case the new civilized nation which gradually developed was composed entirely of members of the same race which in the same region had for ages lived the life of a slowly changing barbarism.

The same was true of the Slavs and the Slavonized Finns of Eastern Europe, when an infiltration of Scandinavian leaders from the north and an infiltration of Byzantine culture from the south joined to produce the changes which have gradually, out of the little Slav communities of the forest and the steppe, formed the mighty Russian Empire of to-day.

Again, the new form may represent merely a splitting off from a long-established, highly developed and specialized nation. In this case the nation is usually spoken of as a "young," and is correctly spoken of as a "new," nation; but the term should always be used with a clear sense of the difference between what is described in such case and what is described by the same term in speaking of a civilized nation just developed from a barbarism. Carthage and Syracuse were new cities compared with Tyre and Corinth; but the Greek or Phoenician race was in every sense of the word as old in the new city as in the old city. So, nowadays, Victoria or Manitoba is a new community compared with England or Scotland; but the ancestral type of civilization and culture is as old in one case as in the other. I, of course, do not mean for a moment that great changes are not produced by the mere fact that the old civilized race is suddenly placed in surroundings where it has again to go through the work of taming the wilderness, a work finished many centuries before in the original home of the race; I merely mean that the ancestral history is the same in each case.

New Form May be Merely a Splitting Off.

We can rightly use the phrase "a new people" in speaking of Canadians or Australians, Americans or Afrikanders. But we use it in an entirely different sense from that in which we use it when speaking of such communities as those founded by the Northmen and their descendants during that period of astonishing growth which saw the descendants of the Norse sea-thieves conquer and transform Normandy, Sicily, and the British Islands; we use it in an entirely different sense from that in which we use it when speaking of the new State that grew up around Warsaw, Kief, Novgorod, and Moscow, as the wild savages of the steppes and the marshy forests struggled haltingly and stumblingly upward to become builders of cities and to form stable governments.

The kingdoms of Charlemagne and Alfred were "new," compared with the empire on the Bosphorus; they were also in every way different; their lines of ancestral descent had nothing in common with those of the polyglot realm which paid tribute to the Cæsars of Byzantium; their social problems and aftertime history were totally different.

This is not true of those "new" nations which spring direct from old nations. Brazil, the Argentine, the United States, are all "new" nations, compared with the nations of Europe; but, with whatever changes in detail, their civilization is nevertheless of the general European type, as shown in Portugal, Spain, and England. The differences between these "new" American and these "old" European nations are not as great as those which separate the "new" nations one from another and the "old" nations one from another. There are in each case very real differences between the new and the old nation—differences both for good and for evil; but in each case there is the same ancentral history to reckon with, the same type of civilization, with its attendant benefits and shortcomings; and, after the pioneer stages are passed, the problems to be solved, in spite of superficial differences, are in their essence the same; they are those that confront all civilized peoples, not those that confront peoples struggling from barbarism into civilization.

The "New" Nations in North and South America.

So, when we speak of the "death" of a tribe, a nation, or a civilization, the term may be used for either one or two totally different processes; the analogy with what occurs in biological history being complete. Certain tribes of savages, the Tasmanians, for instance, and various little clans of American Indians, have within the last century or two completely died out; all of the individuals have perished, leaving no descendants, and the blood has disappeared. Certain other tribes of Indians have as tribes disappeared or are now disappearing; but their blood remains, being absorbed into the veins of the white intruders, or of the black men introduced by these white intruders; so that in reality they are merely being transformed into something absolutely different from what they were.

A like wide diversity in fact may be covered in the statement that a civilization has "died out." The nationality and culture of the wonderful city builders of the lower Mesopotamian Plain have completely disappeared, and though doubtless certain influences dating therefrom are still at work, they are in such changed and hidden form as to be unrecognizable. But the disappearance of the Roman Empire was of no such character. There was complete change, far-reaching transformation, and at one period a violent dislocation; but it would not be correct to speak either of the blood or the culture of old Rome as extinct. We are not yet in a position to dogmatize as to the permanence or evanescence of the various strains of blood that go to make up every civilized nationality; but it is reasonably certain that the blood of the old Roman still flows through the veins of the modern Italian; and though there has been much intermixture, from many different foreign sources—from foreign conquerors and from foreign slaves—yet it is probable that the Italian type of to-day finds its dominant ancestral type in the ancient Latin.

Different Meaning of "Dying Out" of a Civilization.

As for the culture, the civilization of Rome, this is even more true. It has suffered a complete transformation, partly by natural growth, partly by absorption of totally alien elements, such as a Semitic religion, and certain Teutonic governmental and social customs; but the process was not one of extinction, but one of growth and transformation, both from within and by the accretion of outside elements.

In France and Spain the inheritance of Latin blood is small, but the Roman culture which was forced on these countries has been tenaciously retained by them throughout all their subsequent ethnical and political changes, as the basis on which their civilizations have been built.

Moreover, the permanent spreading of Roman influence was not limited to Europe. It has extended to and over half of that new world which was not even dreamed of during the thousand years of brilliant life between the birth and the death of Pagan Rome. This new world was discovered by one Italian, and its mainland first reached and named by another; and in it, over a territory many times the size of Trajan's empire, the Spanish, French, and Portuguese adventurers founded, beside the St. Lawrence and the Amazon, along the flanks of the Andes and in the shadow of the snow-capped volcanoes of Mexico, from the Rio Grande to the Straits of Magellan, communities, now flourishing and growing apace, which in speech and culture, and even as regards one strain in their blood, are the lineal heirs of the ancient Latin civilization. When we speak of the disappearance, the passing away, of ancient Babylon or Nineveh, and of ancient Rome, we are using the same terms to describe totally different phenomena.

Roman Influence in the New World.

Most of the great societies which have developed a high civilization and have played a dominant part in the world have been—and are—artificial, not merely in social structure, but in the sense of including totally different race types. A great nation rarely belongs to any one race, though its citizens generally have one essentially national speech. Yet the curious fact remains that these great artificial societies acquire such unity that in each one all the parts feel a subtle sympathy, and move or cease to move, go forward or go back, all together, in response to some stir or throbbing, very powerful, and yet not to be discerned by our senses.

National unity is far more apt than race unity to be a fact to reckon with; until indeed we come to race differences as fundamental as those which divide from one another the half-dozen great ethnic divisions of mankind, when they became so important that differences of nationality, speech, and creed sink into littleness.

An ethnological map of Europe in which the peoples were divided according to their physical and racial characteristics, such as stature, coloration, and shape of head, would bear no resemblance whatever to a map giving the political divisions, the nationalities, of Europe; while, on the contrary, a linguistic map would show a general correspondence between speech and nationality. The Northern Frenchman is in blood and physical type more nearly allied to his German-speaking neighbor than to the Frenchman of the Mediterranean seaboard; and the latter, in his turn, is nearer to the Catalan than to the man who dwells beside the Channel or along the tributaries of the Rhine.

National Feeling Among Different Types.

But in essential characteristics, in the qualities that tell in the make-up of a nationality, all these kinds of Frenchmen feel keenly that they are one and different from all outsiders, their differences dwindling into insignificance compared with the extraordinary, artificially produced resemblances which bring them together and wall them off from the outside world. The same is true when we compare the German who dwells where the Alpine springs of the Danube and the Rhine interlace with the physically different German of the Baltic lands. The same is true of Kentishman, Cornishman, and Yorkshireman in England.

World Movement with Discovery of America.

Why do great artificial empires, whose citizens are knit by a bond of speech and culture much more than by a bond of blood, show periods of extraordinary growth, and again of sudden or lingering decay? In some cases we can answer readily enough; in other cases we cannot as yet even guess what the proper answer should be. If in any such case the centrifugal forces overcome the centripetal, the nation will of course fly to pieces, and the reason for its failure to become a dominant force is patent to every one.

The minute that the spirit which finds its healthy development in local self-government, and is the antidote to the dangers of an extreme centralization, develops into mere particularism, into inability to combine effectively for achievement of a common end, then it is hopeless to expect great results. Poland and certain republics of the Western Hemisphere are the standard examples of failure of this kind; and the United States would have ranked with them, and its name would have become a byword of derision, if the forces of the Union had not triumphed in the civil war. So the growth of soft luxury after it has reached a certain point becomes a national danger patent to all.

Again, it needs but little of the vision of a seer to foretell what must happen in any community if the average woman ceases to become the mother of a family of healthy children, if the average man loses the will and the power to work up to old age and to fight whenever the need arises. If the homely, commonplace virtues die out, if strength of character vanishes in graceful self-indulgence, if the virile qualities atrophy, then the nation has lost what no material prosperity can offset.

Why the Roman Empire Met Disaster.

But there are plenty of other phenomena wholly or partially inexplicable. It is easy to see why Rome trended downward when great slave-tilled farms spread over what had once been a countryside of peasant proprietors, when greed and luxury and sensuality ate like acids into the fiber of the upper classes, while the mass of the citizens grew to depend, not upon their own exertions, but upon the State, for their pleasures and their very livelihood. But this does not explain why the forward movement stopped at different times, so far as different matters were concerned; at one time as regards literature, at another time as regards architecture, at another time as regards city building.

There is nothing mysterious about Rome's dissolution at the time of the barbarian invasions; apart from the impoverishment and depopulation of the Empire, its fall would be quite sufficiently explained by the mere fact that the average citizen had lost the fighting edge—an essential even under a despotism, and therefore far more essential in free, self-governing communities such as those of the English-speaking peoples of to-day. The mystery is rather that out of the chaos and corruption of Roman society during the last days of the oligarchic republic there should have sprung an Empire able to hold things with reasonable steadiness for three or four centuries.

Centuries of Gloom in Italy.

But why, for instance, should the higher kinds of literary productiveness have ceased about the beginning of the second century, whereas the following centuries witnessed a great outbreak of energy in the shape of city-building in the provinces, not only in Western Europe, but in Africa? We cannot even guess why the springs of one kind of energy dried up while there was yet no cessation of another kind.

When the Roman Empire, that was really Roman, went down in ruin, there followed an interval of centuries when the gloom was almost unrelieved. Every form of luxury and frivolity, of contemptuous repugnance for serious work, of enervating self-indulgence, every form of vice and weakness which we regard as most ominous in the civilization of to-day, had been at work throughout Italy for generations.

Mystery in Changes of Racial Types.

The nation had lost all patriotism. It had ceased to bring forth fighters or workers, had ceased to bring forth men of mark of any kind, and the remnant of the Italian people cowered in helpless misery among the horse hoofs of the barbarians as the wild northern bands rode in to take the land for a prey and the cities for a spoil. It was one of the great cataclysms of history, but in the end it was seen that what came had been in part change and growth.

It was not all mere destruction. Not only did Rome leave a vast heritage of language, culture, law, ideas, to all the modern world, but the people of Italy kept the old blood as the chief strain in their veins. In a few centuries came a wonderful new birth of Italy. Then for 400 or 500 years there was a growth of many little city states which, in their energy both in peace and war, in their fierce, fervent life, in the high quality of their men of arts and letters, and in their utter inability to combine so as to preserve order among themselves or to repel outside invasion, cannot unfairly be compared with classic Greece. Again Italy fell, and the land was ruled by Spaniard or Frenchman or Austrian, and again, in the nineteenth century, there came for the third time a wonderful new birth.

Contrast this persistence of the old type in its old home and in certain lands which it had conquered with its utter disapearance in certain other lands where it was intrusive, but where it at one time seemed as firmly established as in Italy—certainly as in Spain or Gaul. No more curious example of the growth and disappearance of a national type can be found than in the case of the Graeco-Roman dominion in Western Asia and Northern Africa. All told, it extended over nearly a thousand years, from the days of Alexander till after the time of Heraclius. Throughout these lands there yet remain the ruins of innumerable cities, which tell how firmly rooted that dominion must once have been.

Great Nations Survive by Self-Mastery.

The overshadowing and far-reaching importance of what occurred is sufficiently shown by the familiar fact that the New Testament was written in Greek; while to the early Christians North Africa seemed as much a Latin land as Sicily or the valley of the Po. The intrusive peoples and their culture flourished in the lands for a period twice as long as that which has elapsed since modern history, with the voyage of Columbus, may fairly be said to have begun; and then they withered like dry grass before the flame of the Arab invasion, and their place knew them no more. They overshadowed the ground; they vanished; and the old types reappeared in their old homes, with beside them a new type, the Arab.

Now, as to all these changes we can at least be sure of the main facts. We know that the Hollander remains in Holland, though the greatness of Holland has passed; we know that the Latin blood remains in Italy, whether to a greater or less extent; and that the Latin culture has died out in the African realm it once won, while it has lasted in Spain and France, and thence has extended itself to continents beyond the ocean. We may not know the causes of the facts, save partially; but the facts themselves we do know.

No Later Empire Comparable with Rome.

But there are other cases in which we are at present ignorant even of the facts; we do not know what the changes really were, still less the hidden causes and meaning of those changes. Much remains to be found out before we can speak with any certainty as to whether some changes mean the actual dying out or the mere transformation of types. It is, for instance, astonishing how little permanent change in the physical make-up of the people seems to have been worked in Europe by the migrations of the races in historic times.

A tall, fair-haired, long-skulled race penetrates to some southern country and establishes a commonwealth. The generations pass. There is no violent revolution, no break in continuity of history, nothing in the written records to indicate an epoch-making change at any given moment; and yet after a time we find that the old type has reappeared and that the people of the locality do not substantially differ in physical form from the people of other localities that did not suffer such an invasion.

White Man's Supremacy Only Recent.

Does this mean that gradually the children of the invaders have dwindled and died out; or, as the blood is mixed with the ancient blood, has there been a change, part reversion and part assimilation, to the ancient type in its old surroundings? Do tint of skin, eyes, and hair, shape of skull, and stature, change in the new environment, so as to be like those of the older people who dwelt in this environment? Do the intrusive races, without change of blood, tend, under the pressure of their new surroundings, to change in type so as to resemble the ancient peoples of the land? Or, as the strains mingled, has the new strain dwindled and vanished, from causes as yet obscure?

The phenomena of national growth and decay, both those which can and those which cannot be explained, have been peculiarly in evidence during the four centuries that have gone by since the discovery of America and the rounding of the Cape of Good Hope. These have been the four centuries of by far the most intense and constantly accelerating rapidity of movement and development that the world has yet seen.

The movement has covered all the fields of human activity. It has witnessed an altogether unexampled spread of civilized mankind over the world, as well as an altogether unexampled advance in man's dominion over nature; and this, together with a literary and artistic activity to be matched in but one previous epoch. This period of extension and development has been that of one race, the so-called white race, or, to speak more accurately, the group of peoples living in Europe who undoubtedly have a certain kinship of blood, who profess the Christian religion, and trace back their culture to Greece and Rome.

The memories of men are short, and it is easy to forget how brief is this period of unquestioned supremacy of the so-called white race. It is but a thing of yesterday. During the thousand years which went before the opening of this era of European supremacy, the attitude of Asia and Africa, of Hun and Mongol, Turk and Tartar, Arab and Moor, had on the whole been that of successful aggression against Europe. More than a century passed after the voyages of Columbus before the mastery in war began to pass from the Asiatic to the European. During that time Europe produced no Generals or conquerors able to stand comparison with Selim and Solyman, Baber and Akbar. Then the European advance gathered momentum, until at the present time peoples of European blood hold dominion over all America and Australia and the islands of the sea, over most of Africa, and the major half of Asia.

Much of this world conquest is merely political, and such a conquest is always likely in the long run to vanish. But very much of it represents not a merely political but an ethnic conquest; the intrusive people having either exterminated or driven out the conquered peoples, or else having imposed upon them its tongue, law, culture, and religion, together with a strain of its blood. During this period substantially all of the world achievements worth remembering are to be credited to the people of European descent. The first exception of any consequence is the wonderful rise of Japan within the last generation—a phenomenon unexampled in history, for both in blood and in culture the Japenese line of ancestral descent is as remote as possible from ours, and yet Japan, while hitherto keeping most of what was strongest in her ancient character and traditions, has assimilated with curious completeness most of the characteristics that have given power and leadership to the West.

During this period of intense and feverish activity among the peoples of European stock, first one and then another has taken the lead. The movement began with Spain and Portugal. Their flowering time was as brief as it was wonderful. The gorgeous pages of their annals are illumined by the figures of warriors, explorers, statesmen, poets, and painters. Then their days of greatness ceased. Many partial explanations can be given, but something remains behind, some hidden force for evil, some hidden source of weakness, upon which we cannot lay our hands. Yet there are many signs that in the New World, after centuries of arrested growth, the peoples of Spanish and Portuguese stock are entering upon another era of development, and there are other signs that this is true also in the Iberian Peninsula itself.

Nations That Took the Lead, Then Fell Back.

Comparison is often made between the Empire of Britain and the Empire of Rome. When judged relatively to the effect on all modern civilization, the Empire of Rome is of course the more important, simply because the nations of Europe and their offshoots in other continents trace back their culture either to the earlier Rome by the Tiber or the later Rome by the Bosphorus.

The Empire of Rome is the most stupendous fact in lay history; no empire later in time can be compared with it.

But this is merely another way of saying that the nearer the source the more important becomes any deflection of the stream's current. Absolutely, comparing the two empires one with the other in point of actual achievement, and disregarding the immensely increased effect on other civilizations which inhered in the older empire because it antecated the younger by a couple of thousand years, there is little to choose between them as regards the wide and abounding interest and importance of their careers.

The Empire of Britain is vaster in space, in population, in wealth, in wide variety of possession, in a history of multiplied and manifold achievement of every kind, than even the glorious empire of Rome. Yet, unlike Rome, Britain has won dominion in every clime, has carried her flag by conquest and settlement to the uttermost ends of the earth at the very time that haughty and powerful rivals, in their abounding youth or strong maturity, were eager to set bounds to her greatness and to tear from her what she had won afar.

England has peopled continents with her children, has swayed the destinies of teeming myriads of alien race, has ruled ancient monarchies, and wrested from all comers the right to the world's waste spaces, while at home she has held her own before nations each of military power comparable to Rome's at her zenith.

Rome fell by attack from without only because the ills within her own borders had grown incurable. What is true of your country, my hearers, is true of my own; while we should be vigilant against foes from without, yet we need never really fear them so long as we safeguard ourselves against the enemies within our own households; and these enemies are our own passions and follies. Free peoples can escape being mastered by others only by being able to master themselves.

We Americans, and you people of the British Isles, alike need ever to keep in mind that, among the many qualities indispensable to the success of a great democracy, and second only to a high and stern sense of duty, of moral obligation, are self-knowledge and self-mastery. You, my hosts, and I may not agree in all our views; some of you would think me a very radical democrat—as, for the matter of that, I am; and my theory of imperialism would probably suit the anti-imperialists as little as it would suit a certain type of forcible-feeble imperialist. But there are some points on which we must all agree if we think soundly.

The precise form of government, democratic or otherwise, is the instrument, the tool, with which we work. It is important to have a good tool. But, even if it is the best possible, it is only a tool. No implement can ever take the place of the guiding intelligence that wields it. A very bad tool will ruin the work of the best craftsman; but a good tool in bad hands is no better. In the last analysis the all-important factor in national greatness is national character.

There are questions which we of the great civilized nations are ever tempted to ask of the future. Is our time of growth drawing to an end? Are we as nations soon to come under the rule of that great law of death which is itself but part of the great law of life? None can tell. Forces that we can see and other forces that are hidden or that can but dimly be apprehended are at work all around us, both for good and for evil. The growth in luxury, in love of ease, in taste for vapid and frivolous excitement, is both evident and unhealthy.

Hopes and Fears for the Future of Great Nations.

The most ominous sign is the diminution in the birth rate, in the rate of natural increase now to a larger or lesser degree shared by most of the civilized nations of Central and Western Europe, of America and Australia; a diminution so great that if it continues for the next century at the rate which has obtained for the last twenty-five years all the more highly civilized peoples will be stationary or else have begun to go backward in population, while many of them will have already gone very far backward.

There is much that should give us concern for the future. But there is much also which should give us hope. No man is more apt to be mistaken than the prophet of evil. After the French Revolution in 1830 Niebuhr hazarded the guess that all civilization was about to go down with a crash, that we were all about to share the fall of third and fourth century Rome—a respectable but painfully overworked comparison. The fears once expressed by the followers of Malthus as to the future of the world have proved groundless as regards the civilized portion of the world; it is strange indeed to look back at Carlyle's prophecies of some seventy years ago and then think of the teeming life of achievement, the life of conquest of every kind, and of noble effort crowned by success which has been ours for the two generations since he complained to high Heaven that all the tales had been told and all the songs sung, and that all the deeds really worth doing had been done. I believe with all my heart that a great future remains for us; but whether it does or does not, our duty is not altered. However the battle may go, the soldier worthy of the name will with utmost vigor do his allotted task, and bear himself as valiantly in defeat as in victory.

Influences of Dead Nations on Successors

Come what will, we belong to peoples who have not yielded to the craven fear of being great. In the ages that have gone by the great nations, the nations that have expanded and that have played a mighty part in the world have in the end grown old and weakened and vanished; but so have the nations whose only thought was to avoid all danger, all effort, who would risk nothing, and who therefore gained nothing. In the end the same fate may overwhelm all alike; but the memory of the one type perishes with it, while the other leaves its mark deep on the history of all the future of mankind.

A nation that seemingly dies may be born again; and even though in the physical sense it die utterly, it may yet hand down a history of heroic achievement, and for all time to come may profoundly influence the nations that arise in its place by the impress of what it has done. Best of all is it to do our part well, and at the same time to see our blood live young and vital in men and women fit to take up the task as we lay it down; for so shall our seed inherit the earth.

A Soft Head as Great an Evil as a Hard Heart.

But if this, which is best, is denied us, then at least it is ours to remember that if we choose we can be torch bearers, as our fathers were before us. The torch has been handed on from nation to nation, from civilization to civilization, throughout all recorded time, the dim years before history dawned, down to the blazing splendor of this teeming century of ours. It dropped from the hand of the coward and the sluggard, of the man wrapped in luxury or love of ease, the man whose soul was eaten away by self-indulgence; it has been kept alight only by those who were mighty of heart and cunning of hand. What they worked at, providing it was worth doing at all, was of less matter than how they worked, whether in the realm of the mind or the realm of the body. If their work was good, if what they achieved was of substance, then high success was really theirs.

Every modern civilized nation has many and terrible problems to solve within its own borders, problems that arise not merely from juxtaposition of poverty and riches but especially from the self-consciousness of both poverty and riches. Each nation must deal with these matters in its own fashion, and yet the spirit in which the problem is approached must ever be fundamentally the same. It must be a spirit of broad humanity; of brotherly kindness; of acceptance of responsibility, one for each and each for all; and at the same time a spirit as remote as the poles from every form of weakness and sentimentality.

As in war to pardon the coward is to do cruel wrong to the brave man whose life his cowardice jeopardizes, so in civil affairs it is revolting to every principle of justice to give to the lazy, the vicious, or even the feeble and dull witted a reward which is really the robbery of what braver, wiser, abler men have earned. The only effective way to help any man is to help him to help himself; and the worst lesson to teach him is that he can be permanently helped at the expense of some one else. True liberty shows itself to best advantage in protecting the rights of others, and especially of minorities.

Privilege should not be tolerated because it is to the advantage of a minority, nor yet because it is to the advantage of a majority. No doctrinaire theories of vested rights or freedom of contract can stand in the way of our outting out abuses from the body politic. Just as little can we afford to follow the doctrinaires of an impossible—and incidentally of a highly undesirable—social revolution which, in destroying individual rights (including property rights) and the family, would destroy the two chief agents in the advance of mankind and the two chief reasons why either the advance or the preservation of mankind is worth while.

It is an evil and a dreadful thing to be callous to sorrow and suffering, and blind to our duty to do all things possible for the betterment of social conditions. But it is an unspeakably foolish thing to strive for this betterment by means so destructive that they would leave no social conditions to better. In dealing with all these social problems, with the intimate relations of the family, with wealth in private use and business use, with labor, with poverty, the one prime necessity is to remember that, though hardness of heart is a great evil, it is no greater an evil than softness of head.

But in addition to these problems the most intimate and important of all which to a larger or less degree affect all the modern nations somewhat alike, we of the great nations that have expanded, that are now in complicated relations with one another and with allen races, have special problems and special duties of our own. You belong to a nation which possesses the greatest empire upon which the sun has ever shone. I belong to a nation which is trying, on a scale hitherto unexampled, to work out the problems of government for, of, and by the people, while at the same time doing the international duty of a great power.

America and Britain Have Same Problems.

But there are certain problems which both of us have to solve, and as to which our standards should be the same. The Englishman, the man of the British Isles, in his various homes across the seas, and the American, both at home and abroad, are brought into contact with utterly alien peoples, some with a civilization more ancient than our own, others still in, or having but recently arisen from, the barbarism which our people left behind ages ago.

It would be foolish indeed to pay heed to the unwise persons who desire disarmament to be begun by the very peoples who, of all others, should not be left helpless before any possible foe. But we must reprobate quite as strongly both the leaders and the peoples who practice, or encourage or condone, aggression and iniquity by the strong at the expense of the weak. We should tolerate lawlessness and wickedness neither by the weak nor by the strong; and both weak and strong we should in return treat with scrupulous fairness.

The foreign policy of a great and self-respecting country should be conducted on exactly the same plane of honor, of insistence upon one's own rights and of respect for the rights of others, as when a brave and honorable man is dealing with his fellows. Permit me to support this statement out of my own experience. For nearly eight years I was the head of a great Nation and charged especially with the conduct of its foreign policy, and during those years I took no action with reference to any other people on the face of the earth that I would not have felt justified in taking as an individual in dealing with other individuals.

Great Careers Before Nations of To-day.

I believe that we of the great civilized nations of to-day have a right to feel that long careers of achievement lie before our several countries. To each of us is vouchsafed the honorable privilege of doing his part, however small, in that work. Let us strive hardily for success even if by so doing we risk failure, spurning the poorer souls of small endeavor who know neither failure nor success. Let us hope that our own blood shall continue in the land; that our children and children's children to endless generations shall arise to take our places and play a mighty and dominant part in the world. But whether this be denied or granted by the years we shall not see, let at least the satisfaction be ours that we have carried onward the lighted torch in our own day and generation. If we do this, then, as our eyes close, and we go out into the darkness, and other hands grasp the torch, at least we can say that our part has been borne well and valiantly.

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NEW YORK SENIORS CELEBRATE

Plant the Class Ivy as Part of Graduating Exercises.

The senior class of New York University held its commencement exercises yesterday afternoon on Battery Hill. Chancellor MacCracken opened the proceedings with an invocation. Robert Scott Osborn made an address as President of the class, and the oration was delivered by Joseph W. Fitzgerald.

At 4 o'clock the procession moved across the campus to Gould Hall, and the class buried its records and planted the ivy. The ivy oration was delivered by Sumpad H. Sarafian.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

TRUEFITTE UNDERWEAR COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Truefitte Underwear Company, 104 Greene Street, show liabilities of $3,462 and assets of $3,479, consisting of stock, $1,000; machinery and fixtures, $1,400; accounts, $981, and cash in bank, $98.

MABEL L. PORT.—Mabel L. Port, milliner at 19 West Thirtieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,057 and assets of $1,048, consisting of stock, $461; fixtures, $266; accounts, $28; deposit for rent, $208; equity in mortgaged furniture, $84, and cash, $1. She owes $1,011 to Bleyer Brothers for rent.

J. SHERMAN & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against J. Sherman & Co., (corporation,) manufacturer of dress suit cases at 463 Greenwich Street, by these creditors: L. F. Robertson & Sons, $577; Louis Rosenstein, $104, and P. Nitke & Son, $198. The business was started in 1901 by Jacob Sherman, and was incorporated on Sept. 14, 1908, with a capital stock of $25,000, and Jacob Sherman President. The liabilities are $7,000 and the assets are estimated at $5,000.

CHARLES NEWMAN, Jr.—Charles Newman, Jr., traveling salesman, of 325 West Ninety-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $819 and no assets. The debts are for rent, $275; loan, $100; doctor's bill, $250, and a judgment for $193 obtained by the Lawrence Construction Company. Mr. Newman obtained an order from Judge Hough restraining any further proceedings on the above judgment for one year. Mr. Newman was in bankruptcy once before within six years. He filed a petition on March 15, 1906, and received a discharge on June 18, 1906. His liabilities then were $12,737, contracted in Birmingham, Ala., in the men's furnishing goods business, and the nominal assets were $700.

Judgments.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Andrew, Frank C.—M. D. Chapman, $419.
Bachman, Max and Nellie—A. Lutz, $162.
Bregman, Israel, et al.—E. H. Bailey, $9,328.
Bryan, Maud H.—M. Ueberall, $658.
Capria, Francesco, guardian—Bradley Contracting Co., costs, $111.
Constantino, Calogero, guardian—City of N. Y., costs, $114.
Clayton, John B.—Same, costs, $118.
Cottrell, John W. and Mamie R.—J. Finck, $589.
De Gresca, Mme. Fred, et al.—L. Mann, $597.
Day, Jane L.—Ford Motor Co., $149.
Dabo, Louis S.—H. L. Bildreth, $206.
Eysler, Jacob—B. J. Isecke, $206.
Gillen, Thomas J., et al.—Eagle Roofing Co., Inc., $569.
Ginty, Frank A.—I. Cohn et al., $103.
Gallaudet, Alva K.—J. A. G. Shaw, $759.
Goodman, Harris—H. Maskowitz et al., $119.
Gargiulo, Pasquale—H. L. Kringel, $989.
Hollahan, Richard—City of N. Y., $201.
Hohwelsner, William—Same, $201.
Hager, Philo S.—K. Joseph, Corp., $1,231.
Hartigan, James—M. Boylston et al., $129.
Hewison, Charles C.—H. W. Johns Manville Co., $545.
Hilliard, Charles H.—City of N. Y., $201.
Higgins, John—Same, $201.
Hogan, William—Same, $201.
Hogan, William F.—Same, $201.
Hohwiesner, George—Same, $201.
Hubbell, Harriett—Same, $201.
Hutchinson, William M.—Same, $201.
Hunt, Thomas E.—Same, $201.
Hunter, Charles L.—Same, $201.
Hoffman, William H.—Same, $201.
Hoyt, Seymour—Same, $201.
Huff, Frederick P.—Same, $201.
Huber, Christopher—Same, $201.
Hurst, Edward—Same, $201.
Hunt, William B.—Same, $201.
Hynes, Joseph J.—Same, $201.
Hynes, Patrick J.—Same, $201.
Hyde, Lionel—Same, $201.
Klein, Walter—Giebler Brothers, $211.
Logan, Charles T.—M. L. Starke, $6,788.
Levine, Isaac and Rose, et al.—E. H. Bailey, $9,328.
Lantzis, Isaac—A. A. Anzelewitz et al., $220.
Masur, Jacob, et al.—T. Walmsley, $706.
Mulvihill, Matthew F., et al.—J. Scallion, $455.
McKay, Cornelia, et al.—J. Scallion, $455.
Nerson, Emil—J. Ecker, $183.
O'Bonnell, James and Mary—A. Rafferty, $155.
Peterson, Frederick C.—Hayes Rubber Co., $116.
Peper, Marie J.—G. W. Campbell, Jr., $184.
Paladino, Joseph, et al.—Johnston & Rhodes Bluestone Co., $413.
Pafa, Felix, et al.—same, $413.
Peters, Edward—D. J. Heffner et al., $297.
Phillips, William, et al.—T. Walmsley, $706.
Pollok, Harry, et al.—Eagle Roofing Co., Inc., $569.
Quick, Albert—D. J. Heffner et al., $227.
Remsen, Frederick J.—A. Klenk, $316.
Ritchie, Adele—H. T. Galpin, $296.
Ranenbuehler, William—C. R. Partridge, $812.
Rindskopf, Joseph, guardian—Board of Education, costs, $121.
Ritchie, Adele—Otto Sarony Co., photographers, $519.
Sweey, Peter B., et al.—Johnston & Rhodes Bluestone Co., 413.
Siegler, Max and Moses, (not summoned)—J. Talcott, $1,911.
Smith, Edward De F.—J. A. Frame, $202.
Stryker, James H., et al.—Eagle Roofing Co., Inc., $569.
Stachelberg, Edgar J.—L. S. Rau et al., $37,-723.
Scholl, Samuel—A. D. Juilliard et al., $1,003.
Upton, King—E. S. Reiss, $1,157.
Webster, Laura M.—H. A. Seifert et al., $1,543.
Willcox, P. A., executor—Georgetown Dock and Terminal Co. et al., costs, $123.
Wohn, Frederick—Thomas F. Cushing Co., $461.
Zimmerman, Michael—M. Silverstein, $203.
International Sports Co.—Sanitation & Supply Co., $173.
United Stores Association—C. E. Voryell, $834.
No. 21 Madison Av.—Robert Griffin Co., $138.
Columbia Garage & Motor Co., Inc.—R. T. F. Schwartzenbach, possession of property or $534.
Illinois Surety Co.—P. Damiano, $711.
Twentieth Century Auto Towing Co.—M. Jonasson, $5,137.
City of New York—C. O'Neill, $1,000.
Louis Meyer Realty Co. et al.—C. L. Jacobs, $1,164.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Maisel, Jacob, et al.—Olin J. Stephens, Inc., Dec. 2, 1908, $1,019.
Same—Same, Feb. 17, 1909, $505.
Rohman, Max L., et al.—Same, Dec. 2, 1908, $1,019.
Same—Same, Feb. 17, 1909, $505.
Murray's—M. M. Cottone, Dec. 28, 1909, $2,841.
German, Herman—M. Gerstenfeld et al., Dec. 11, 1909, (reversed,) $432.
Murray's—M. M. Cottone, June 6, 1910, $120.
Noik, John, et al.—M. P. Doyle, Sept. 17, 1909, $237.
Kaskel, Isidor—H. D. Friedman et al., June 21, 1909, $163.
Guglielmo, Antonio—J. Herzig, May 12, 1908, $552.
Langsdorf, Sigmund and Morris, et al.—E. Lowey, May 26, 1910, $288.
Rothschild, Edward, et al.—Same, May 20, 1910, $288.
Meredino, Antonio—W. J. Schmidt & Co., Feb. 14, 1907, $157.
Mangels, Wm. D.—Remington Paper Co., Dec. 28, 1903, $383.
McLeer Electric & Mfg. Co.—T. P. Walls et al., May 14, 1910, $655.
Schiffman, Fannie, et al.—Boston Mirror Co., May 18, 1909, $406.
Cohen, Max, et al.—Same, May 18, 1909, $406.
Standard Asphalt & Rubber Co.—A. B. Hegarty, May 21, 1910, $106.
Smith, Philip—H. Glick et al., June 29, 1906, $162.
Whitcomb, G. Henry—C. L. Dimon, April 12, 1909, $13,562.
Same—Same, May 11, 1910, $106.
Marks, Frances M.—City of N. Y., March 31, 1910, $260.
Ford, Arthur S.—Improved Property Holding Co. of N. Y., July 22, 1909, (released,) $195.

Arrival of Buyers

Arriving and resident buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Guide for Buyers

Directory of Wholesale Merchants and Manufacturers.

For rates for advertising telephone 1000 Bryant.

Reid & Hughes Company, Norwich, Conn.; C. Smith, notions and toys; 75 Spring Street.
Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; Miss Brown, notions; 75 Spring Street.
Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; R. Illsley, notions; 75 Spring Street.
Webber, W. G., Company, Salem, Mass.; M. Van H. Dinsmore, notions, ribbons, and handkerchiefs; 75 Spring Street.
Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; A. K. Burnham, notions and toys; 75 Spring Street.
Bunce, J. H., Company, Middletown, Conn.; W. W. Daniels, notions; 75 Spring Street.
Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; Mrs. Van Volkenburg, notions; 75 Spring Street.
McWhirr, R. A., Company, Fall River, Mass.; F. Starrett, notions; 75 Spring Street.
Shartenburg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Maher, notions; 75 Spring Street.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. L. Drain, knit underwear; 104 Worth Street.
Kline, Eppihimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; D. Mould, cloaks and suits; 817 Broadway.
Taylor, W., Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; R. H. Gale, housefurnishing goods and books; 51 Leonar Street.
Goldberg Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; H. H. Miller, upholstery goods; Hotel Flanders.
Starr, A. E., Company, Zanesville, Ohio; M. Hirsh, pants, overalls, trunks, and bags; 684 Broadway.
Rieser, M. H., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; M. H. Rieser, cloaks and suits; The Breslin.
Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; J F. Harman, general merchandise; 75 Spring Street
Houghton & Dutton Company, Baltimore, Md.; A. F. Clarke, dress goods and silks; Hotel Wolcott.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, cloaks and suits; Hotel Marlborough.
Chandler & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. W. Barnard, hosiery, underwear and corsets; Hotel Imperial.
Clawson & Wilson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Hamling, notions and laces; 43 Leonard Street.
Moore-Watson Dry Goods Company, San Francisco, Cal.; H. H. Nagel, notions and furnishing goods; 72 Leonard Street.
Elkus Company, San Francisco, Cal.; E. S. Elkus, dry goods; 75 Leonard Street.
Gilcarist Company, Boston, Mass.; C. W. Warnock, corsets, waists, and underwear; T. J. Graham, gloves, laces, umbrellas, and ribbons; 55 White Street.
O'Neil, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; W. T. Tobin, cloaks, suits, furs, and shawls; 2 Walker Street.
Peck, G. B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; D. Cavanaugh, notions and silverware; 2 Walker Street.
Forteons & Mitchell Company, Norwich, Conn.; W. T. Rogers, boys' clothing; 55 White Street.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Dutton, silks and velvets; 454 Broome Street; The Broztell.
Weill, R. & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; W. Murray, laces and embroideries; L. H. Naghel, silks and velvets; J. A. Donnelly, handkerchiefs and leather goods; 100 Fifth Avenue.
Nugent, B., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; D. C. Nugent, dry goods; 31 Union Square.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; G. B. Pierce; linings and umbrellas; 55 White Street.
Dimond, L., & Sons, Providence, R. I.; W. W. Stone, hosiery, underwear, and umbrellas; 129 West Twenty-seventh Street.
Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Glaser, laces, embroideries, and handkerchiefs; Hotel Savoy.
Kaufmann Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Silverstein, carpets and rugs; W. B. Tuteur, millinery; 648 Broadway.
Mann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. S. Boxer, hosiery, gloves, underwear, and handkerchiefs; 621 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Lazarus Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. E. Wonderly, dress goods, silks, and linings; H. W. Gerlin, domestics; New Grand Hotel.
Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. S. Foot, silks; 45 East Seventeenth Street.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Landon, basement merchandise; 41 Union Square.
Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; C. A. Stiles, cloaks, suits, waists, and furs; 41 Union Square.
Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; J. Lamb, merchandise manager; F. A. Burdick, coats and skirts; Miss Walsh, skirts; W. A. Hooper, toilet goods; Miss O'Donnell, suits; F. Kimball, costumes; Mr. Scott, silks and velvets, (basement departments;) Miss McCluskey, dresses; Miss Snelling, laces; Miss L. McCarthy, waists; Miss Hanlon, embroideries; Mr. Knox, cotton underwear; 31 Union Square.
Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; T. S. Bellin, laces, embroideries, and handkerchiefs; 396 Broadway.
Fashion, The, St. Paul, Minn.; G. M. Kahn, jobbers in washable dresses, waists, and skirts; 6 West Twenty-second Street.
Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. M. Rosenthal, waists, dresses, and furs; 43 Leonard Street.
Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; H. Goldstein, gloves; 684 Broadway.
Fisher & Swawite, Chicago, Ill.; L. M. Swawite, piece goods; 142 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Broztell.
McWhirr, R. A., Company, Fall River, Mass.; R. R. McWhirr, dry goods; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Broztell.
Dimond, L., & Sons, Providence, R. I.; V. A. Rice, cloaks, suits, furs, and skirts; 129 West Twenty-seventh Street; Hotel Broztell.
Needles, L., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; L. Needles, piece goods; Hotel Broztell.
Page, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; E. L. Scott, umbrellas, leather and toilet goods; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Broztell.
Webber, W. G., Co., Salem, Mass.; J. J. Walsh, wash goods; 75 Spring Street; Hotel St. Denis.
Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. D. Hamlin, hosiery, furnishing goods, and underwear; 350 Broadway; Hotel St. Denis.
Shartenburg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; F. H. Crafts, upholstery goods, 75 Spring Street; Hotel Albert.
Breese, F. H., Oneonta, N. Y.; dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Hawley, Folsom Company, Boston Mass.; H. E. Starr, hosiery and underwear; New Grand Hotel.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; W. McWilliams, domestics, linens, cloaks, hosiery, and gloves; New Grand Hotel.
McDonnell, Stout & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; E. A. Stout, silks and velvets; New Grand Hotel.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; M. H. Newmeyer, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, and ribbons; New Grand Hotel.
Worden Manufacturing Company, Salem, Va.; E. M. Worden, trouserings; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Latham.
Furnas, L. T., Lima, Ohio; tailor; Hotel Latham.
Cobb, H. A., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. H. Cutting, wash goods; Hotel Imperial.
Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. L. Barnard, costumes, waists, and furs; 45 East Seventeenth Street.
Chandler & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss M. E. Gilligan, gloves; Hotel Imperial.
Stevens, H., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Lehman, cloaks and suits; 40 East Twenty-second Street.
Gotthelf & Co., Norwich, Conn.; L. L. Gotthelf, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; T. C. S. Travis, clothing, 55 White Street; The Breslin.
Spokane Dry Goods Company, Spokane, Washington; R. B. Paterson, general merchandise; 260 West Broadway; Hotel Seville.
Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; J. L. Brandeis, dry goods; 683 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Chicago, Ill.; L. M. Hart, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Sommer, cloaks, furs, and wrappers; Hotel Marlborough.
Klein, L., Chicago, Ill.; E. Mayer, clothing; 406 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Brody, F., & Sons, Des Moines, Iowa; A. Brody and N. Brody, hosiery, notions, and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Filene's, W., Sons Company, Boston, Mass.; W. B. Warner, ladies' ready to wear; Miss G. Harding, waists, underwear, and kimonos; 28 West Twenty-second Street.
Lindner Company, Cleveland, Ohio; A. V. Dilley, hosiery and umbrellas; Hotel Martinique.
Hunter, Tuppen Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. Sjoeberg, laces and trimmings; 192 Greene Street; Cadillac Hotel.
New York Cloak and Fur Company, Rochester, N. Y.; M. A. Rosenberg, ladies; ready-to-wear; Cadillac Hotel.
Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; A. Jonas, untrimmed hats; 621 Broadway; King Edward Hotel.
Ingher & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; D. M. Inger; piece goods; Hotel Wellington.
King, C., & Sons, Washington, D. C.; H. King, dry goods and millinery; Hotel Cumberland.
Halbach, Schroeder & Co., Quincy, Ill.; C. Halbach, dry goods; Hotel Cumberland.
Bacon, Chappell Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. H. Groat, notions, gloves, fancy and toilet goods; 817 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
Hatch & Pikosky, Holyoke, Mass.; J. Pikosky, ladies' ready-to-wear clothing; Hotel Victoria.
Horne, J., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss A. G. Dewar, dress trimmings; 41 Union Square; Hotel Victoria.
Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. N. White, silks, velvets, and ribbons; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Kahn Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Kahn, hosiery, underwear, and furnishing goods; 78 Worth Street; Hoffman House.
Halle Brothers Company, Cleveland, Ohio? C. J. Reeve, boys' clothing; 31 Union Square; Hotel Broztell.
Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; H. Shepard, laces, embroideries, and handkerchiefs; 684 Broadway.

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THE RAILROAD TRADE.

It was on the last day of May, nine days ago, that Attorney General WICKERSHAM applied for and secured an injunction restraining the performance of certain unlawful acts by a combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade known as the Western Trunk Line Committee. That committee, Mr. WICKERSHAM declared in his petition, was an organization of railroads which, "intending to monopolize the transportation, traffic, trade, and commerce between the different States, did combine, conspire, confederate, and unlawfully agree to organize and become members in the Western Trunk Line Committee * * * as a means of suppressing all competition between said defendants." Under the Anti-Trust act this combination is illegal, and its members are guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both. The purpose of the injunction, as Mr. WICKERSHAM announced, was to break up this conspiracy, to dissolve and destroy altogether the Western Trunk Line Committee.

Since May 31 no new statute governing these matters has been enacted, there has been no amendment of existing law. But upon the high authority of the President of the United States it is announced that, the railroad companies having complied with his request that they for the present desist from their attempts to increase freight rates, he will cause the petition for the injunction to be withdrawn. This Western combination in restraint of trade, this illegal conspiracy for the suppression of competition, these conspirators whose offense is punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, are let off, they go scot free, the illegal competition is not punished or dissolved, it still exists.

If this does not mean that we are under a Government of men and not of laws, then we do not know how to define the proceedings had at the White House when President TAFT and some of the chief men of his Administration met the railroad Presidents in conference on Monday. The laws remain as they were, the violators of the laws continue to offend, since their combination has not been dissolved, but prosecution ceases. It was the combination, not the rate increase, that constituted the crime. The proceeding to enforce the laws has been abandoned. Manifestly men, not the laws, control.

That unconquerable truth having been arrived at by a contemplation of facts of which the import cannot be concealed or mistaken, it will be interesting to inquire who got the better of the bargain made at the White House between the Administration and the railroad men. We think it was the Administration. In the first place, the President has extricated himself from a sea of troubles—from two seas of trouble, indeed, widely differing in their nature. He has escaped the unknown perils of the shock to confidence caused by getting out the injunction. The railroad men have been unjustly abused for "wild talk." It seems to us that their conduct and speech have been exemplary. There has been no wild talk. They pointed out that to forbid an increase of rates at a time when operating cost has risen very largely would have a bad effect upon business, that it would diminish the power of the railroads to borrow upon favorable terms. Anybody can see that that is a reasonable statement. It is so reasonable that there was a great probability that the activity of trade and business would be seriously checked and that depression would follow. If that outlook was not altogether to the liking of President TAFT, we may say that his prudence in avoiding the possible danger was becoming. He has avoided it. It appears that he has bettered himself politically, and that is the second point which he has gained. The injunction delighted the insurgents, telegrams poured into Washington applauding this new attack upon the railroads. The news comes that the West is now better satisfied with the Administration. As it has been very much dissatisfied, as the Administration was politically in a bad way, this gain was of no little importance to the President. If, as the cynics declare, the move was chiefly for politics, it must be admitted that it has been successful.

The railroads gain nothing save present peace. They profess a satisfaction which the more far-sighted among them can hardly share. If it be true that the increase in rates was necessary for their financial stability, then they will have to economize for many months to come until the ultimate settlement contemplated in the White House bargain is reached. The trade was conditioned not upon the laws as they are now, but upon the enactment of a pending bill. This measure is the result of interminable bickering, compromises, and surrenders between the regulars and the insurgents. It is, as it stands, a patchwork acceptable to neither side, a harum-scarum project of legislation to which the insurgents of the House have during the last two days been ready to give effect by playing a trick upon the Senate, accepting the misshapen bill as it came down from that body in preference to intrusting it to the mercies of a conference committee. Under the terms of that bill the Inter-State Commerce Commission will have power to pass upon rate schedules filed by the railroads, but the Commission will take its time about it. If it is unable to determine within four months whether the proposed rates are reasonable, it will be authorized to take an additional six months. Congress evidently has little faith in the capacity of the Commission for the dispatch of business. It would be a year before a railroad could know whether its rates would be accepted, for the section authorizing the Commission's determination would not take effect until sixty days after the passing of the bill. The President urges in his message sent to Congress yesterday that this be amended to provide that the Commission's powers shall run from the date of signature. If the railroads are in real danger of financial embarrassment through the present unfavorable ratio of income to outgo, there will be plenty of time for some of them to go to smash before higher rate schedules will be approved. If they call the compromise a victory, they must take a very complacent view of their situation.

Meanwhile the fundamental question of the reasonableness of the increased rates gets no attention. Mr. TAFT did not seem to be interested in that subject. The enthusiastic railroad haters of the West know nothing about it, care nothing about it. It is a matter of indifference to them, apparently, whether the railroads need larger revenues or not. The main thing is to cudgel them. The most pathetic figure in the transaction is Attorney General WICKERSHAM. He was elated over his midnight injunction, he thought a great victory had been won, and he had set off joyously in full pursuit of the trade-restraining conspirators. Suddenly his injunction is withdrawn over his head, his flying coat tails are seized by a powerful restraining hand, and he is hustled to the rear. We should say that an Attorney General thus treated might feel that his capacity for usefulness to the Administration had been fatally impaired.

WHO IS THE ENEMY?

President TAFT says Socialism is the enemy. VICTOR BERGER says Republicanism is the enemy. Between two such excellent authorities upon Socialism and Republicanism it might be hard to choose without assistance from current facts. Were the Socialist in the place of the Republican at the present time, and were the Socialist responsible for the same things as the Republican, it would be necessary to admit that the Socialist is right.

But the conditions are otherwise. The Socialist is not the President, and is not likely ever to be if any argument can be drawn from the results of one Republican President after another acting in the Socialist manner. Socialism is the enemy, as is made clear from both Democratic and Republican adventures with it. When both parties become convinced of the truth of this, and become once more respectively Democratic and Republican in the old-fashioned manner, then old-fashioned good times and good politics will be with us once more.

A "MATRIX OF SILVER."

Dr. F. W. LANGE of Scranton, Penn., is an alchemist of the Middle Ages. He is no modern transmutationist. His theories differ from those of RAMSAY, SODDY, and Mme. CURIE; he is not interested in radium, which, though costly and mutable, is not a precious metal. The unfortunate banker DICKINSON breathed in LANGE's laboratory fumes such as poisoned the watchers of the crucibles of PARACELSUS, SIMON FORMAN of Lambeth, and JEROME CARDAN. Theories of medicine and biology, as in the case of the mediaeval hermetists, are mingled in the alchemical doctrine of LANGE. To the elixir, the magisterium, the magnum opus, the mastery, and the quintessence, alternate names for the philosopher's stone, LANGE adds his "matrix," a biological expression for the plasma from which his structures of pure silver grow.

In a statement made to The World Dr. LANGE says that he was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College after studying chemistry at Wesleyan under "the world-wide-known Prof. ATWATER," and natural science under Prof. CONN; that he became deeply versed in the speculations about the origin of species, and "from this general conclusion of the arguments in the origin of species I allowed myself to investigate as to a probable origin of things in the inorganic world." He adds:

> It must be credited to my biological training that I got the idea as to the origins of elementary inorganic matter, particularly such as relate to silver and the elements derived from silver.

Thus BEN JONSON makes Subtle in "The Alchemist" say that by the use of mercury and sulphur, or their attributes, which "are the parents of all other mettalls." he can

> produce the species of each mettall
> More perfect thence, than nature doth in earth.

And PARACELSUS declared that "there abides in nature a certain form of matter which, being discovered and brought by art to perfection, converts to itself, proportionately, all imperfect bodies that it touches." As the green shoot from the seed, so might one metal spring from another by a mixture of baser elements in which is involved the genetic principle. This principle had three aspects, in one aspect supplying the key to animal existence, in another to vegetable processes, and in the third to mineral and metallic evolution. Of the last Dr. LANGE speaks:

> I have finally, having gone through all kinds of reactions in my own health and body, as well as the reactions evidenced in the test of the crucible furnace, procured what seemed to me the most marvelous result, in that the quantity of the element silver, in connection with the other substance that I call fluxes, evolved a metal substantially equal to the combined weight of all, and the test that I gave it proved it to be substantially pure silver.

This matrix differs from the ordinary silver of commerce in that, in combination with silver and the baser metals, and at small cost, Dr. LANGE pretends to produce the precious metal by wholesale. He is not surprised at the skepticism aroused by his discovery; he confesses that he has himself "spent many months overcoming in my mind, in the most crucial way, the things that startle and tend to disprove the intrinsic substance [the matrix] of things as they have been long established."

A sample of his silver—the matrix itself and its composition are withheld, and will not be divulged save to men who can invest large sums in its exploitation—was tested on Monday in the Federal Assay Office in Wall Street and was found to be pure. Why Dr. LANGE needs money to buy silver in order to make more silver, now that he has a nucleus of bullion, he cannot explain, any more than the alchemists of old could explain logically their need of ready cash. The doctor was asked:

> Q.—What is the largest amount of silver you have made in one day?
> Dr. LANGE—One hundred and thirty pounds, and, moreover, I sold it.
> Q.—How long have you been making silver?
> A.—A year; that is, it is a year since I perfected it.
> Q.—If the metal you make is pure silver why do you have to go out for more silver to add to your formula? Why don't you just keep on doubling the silver you make? If it is silver and analyzes silver, why do you have to buy anybody else's silver?
> A.—Now you are getting too close. There are some things about this matter that I cannot talk of, and that is one of them.

But we are not persuaded that he is consciously a fraud. Dr. LANGE is known in Scranton as an able and reputable physician. In pursuing his alchemical studies he says that he has sought out and consulted "principally men who were interested as I am." Perhaps he could produce from his letter files voluminous correspondence with members of the hermetic and alchemical societies that survive in France, the orders of the Martinists and the Rosicrucians. Certainly he is not to be classed with the Rev. P. F. JERNEGAN, who a dozen years ago sailed away with the $200,000 capital of his company formed to extract gold from sea water, or with the two men from Kansas who gulled New Yorkers in 1902 with their secret of extracting crystal grains of precious metal from the scales of the goldfish.

THE ARMY MANOEUVRES.

Beginning Thursday of this week the State bodies of the National Guard and the regular army, working together, will put in operation the most comprehensive manoeuvres over a wide territory yet planned in this country. Before the campaign is ended the worth of every arm of the service at encampments near Atascadero, Cal.; Chickamauga Park, Ga.; American Lake, Wash.; Leon Springs, Texas; Fort Benjamin Harrison, outside Indianapolis; Sparta, Wis.; Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and Fort Riley, Kan., besides the ten encampments of the Department of the East, altogether extending over forty States, will have been tested to a nicety by the sharp demands of preparations stopping short only of actual combat. The conditions of warfare will be carefully simulated, its rules and strategy rehearsed, and the decisions of the umpires upon the tactics of the rival forces will take the place of bullets.

Of what use will be these manoeuvrings of soft troops with regulars? In the first place, they will demonstrate how best, in a time of National emergency, the National Guardsmen may be mustered in and brought into fighting trim as part of the available force of defense. The men will learn how to care for themselves in the field; they will learn the need of well-fitting and broken-in footgear and of bathing the feet; how to adjust their clothing to permit of free movement; how best to pack, and march, and carry their loads; the advantages of cover, the methods of passing obstacles, the adjustment of arms, and, most important of all, the art of cooking while in active service.

The reward to the militiaman who makes the necessary personal sacrifices to these ends is not small. He is a disciplined citizen. He respects the laws of man and of nature, and can adapt himself to them to the greatest advantage. To the officers, especially those commanding the larger units in the manoeuvres, the results obtained are of inestimable value. In the large theatres of operations, each extending, where practicable, over a field of from one to two thousand square miles, problems of entraining and embarking, of landing, establishing camps and lines of communication, providing sanitary quarters, adjusting the hours of work, and opposing the hostile armies, may be solved as in the beginnings of war.

The country will be benefited, and in two ways. It will have a better trained army and militia at small cost—the manoeuvres in Massachusetts this Summer will cost the Federal Government less than $100,000—and at the same time its eyes will be opened as in no other way to the inadequacy of its forces, not only to defend ninety millions of people, but even to furnish forth an expeditionary force of size. It is significant, too, that the manoeuvres are to begin with exercises of the coast artillery in the East, for they will demonstrate that the defenses of our cities on the seaboard are poorly equipped, and badly need the support of a capable and mobile army.

BILLS OF LADING.

The House of Representatives passed on Monday the bill amending the law regarding bills of lading. The action was exceptionally timely because on the same day the cable informed us that the Liverpool bankers who had accepted drafts against bills of lading issued on cotton in Alabama had refused payment, in order to test the responsibility for such worthless documents as the new law is designed to prohibit. The action is especially interesting, for foreign commerce is based in large part upon bills of lading, and it is proposed to make such commercial documents the basis of currency issued either under the present emergency currency law or under the amended banking law whenever it shall be passed.

It will be remembered that in the Knight, Yancey & Co. case bills of lading were issued although the cotton never was received by the carrier. This was made possible by loose ways of doing business in order to facilitate it. Bills of lading were issued in blank for cotton to be received, and cotton actually received was allowed to be delivered for purposes of classification and reshipment on the same bills, or new bills, sometimes duplicates. In the Durant and Elmore case the grain was received and delivered, but the formality of calling in the bills of lading was overlooked. The consequence was that the holders of the bills of lading called for grain of which the carrier had lost possession. It is obvious that business cannot be done with confidence on any such basis. It is unthinkable that such assets should be made the basis for an issue of currency. In both respects the reform is fundamentally necessary.

The bill passed on Monday provides that the carrier shall be responsible for the agent's signature, regardless of whether or not the goods receipted for were delivered. The issue of the bill is made conclusive, and the question cannot be raised. In like manner the carrier is made responsible for taking up the bill when the goods are delivered, or for responding to any demand based upon the document left outstanding by his carelessness. Forged documents, it is provided, are not annulled, but remain good for their original tenor. Doubtless these requirements seem stringent by comparison with previous free and easy methods, but it cannot be said that they are any more stringent than is necessary if confidence is to be preserved in these basic commercial documents.

The disturbance to business by the shock to confidence through the two conspicuous cases above mentioned has been such that an attempt has been made to remedy it by commercial methods. At the instance of the Southeastern Cotton Buyers' Association it was arranged that delegates should be sent to Europe to secure the acceptance of bills of lading certified by banks at the point of origin. The certification would not be a guarantee, nor an actionable indorsement, such as is the basis of the rediscount system of Europe. It is merely a way of lessening the distrust felt in American commercial documents through recent incidents. The importance of regularizing the condition under which bills of lading are issued and redeemed appears from the fact that a bale of cotton passes through five banking operations, on an average, between its leaving the fields here and reaching the manufacturer abroad. As the exports are in the hundreds of millions of dollars, cotton bills alone are reduplicated to an enormous total, and the same is true of grain bills.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Chief Croker Complains of His Men.

When a Fire Chief with the record and the reputation of Mr. CROKER makes vehement and public assertion that as a result of the method by which the members of his force are selected for appointment there has been for years a steady decrease in their efficiency his statement cannot be dismissed as merely another attack on "civil service" by a hungry survivor from the era of spoils and patronage. For Mr. CROKER cannot even be suspected of wanting to deliver over the Fire Department to the politicians, or of having anything except its real interests at heart, and when he says that under the present system of selection he is not getting the kind of men he wants and needs it can safely be assumed that in some way and to some degree he is right.

The conclusion from Mr. CROKER's rightness, however, is not that competent firemen cannot be secured through competitive examinations. If the examinations as at present conducted overemphasize the mental, as distinguished from the physical, qualifications of the candidates it would seem as if that were a matter to be easily adjusted. Surely the Chief does not want stupid men under him, and as surely he would not contend that there is any natural incompatibility between intelligence and chest expansion. If the examiners are demanding too much in the way of knowledge of the sort commonly called "book learning"—that utterly different thing from intelligence—of course they are making a serious mistake, but it is not an irremediable one or one that can be cured only by the abandonment of the system with which Mr. CROKER is so discontented.

The Civil Service Commissioners will doubtless hear with respect any advice he may have to offer as to the tests they should apply. They are as much opposed to incompetency in the Fire Department as he is, and as grieved as he when firemen lose their lives because of it. If he can tell them the particular type of man from whom courage and obedience are confidently to be expected they will at least try to get such men, and he should not too soon despair of their ability to do so. And he forgets, too, that there is nothing in "civil service" to prevent the elimination from the department of men whose incompetency for the performance of its hard and dangerous tasks has been demonstrated. He tends a little too much, perhaps, toward impatience and irascibility. That is hinted by his remarks about "body-snatchers," which is not a pretty term to apply to the doctors merely because their ideas as to when a fireman should go to the hospital differ from his own.

A Mistake Hastily Corrected.

President MELLEN's prompt and emphatic repudiation of the curious stretching to which his road was subjected by the makers of its new timetable will be received with mingled emotions by the New Haven commuters. Of course, they will rejoice over the elimination of one excuse for raising rates, but, on the other hand, they will mourn the loss of a most beautiful grievance against the management of the road—a grievance which they could have used effectively and eloquently in their fight for the maintenance of the old rates. A good grievance is an excellent thing for many purposes, and when "the public" ventures to withstand an opponent as redoubtable as the New Haven Railway it cannot have too many of them. At this writing President MELLEN has not explained who made what he harshly calls "the senseless blunder" of increasing all the distances between this city and Stamford. The characterization is certainly most apt, for the change could not have been announced at a time when it would be more bitterly resented or more keenly investigated, but it would be interesting to know whether the old or the new measurements are correct. For many years the distances have stood in the tables, not roughly estimated, but carefully computed to two decimal places, and between the engineers who made them and those who must have decided that the distances were all something like two miles out of the way there ought to be a very pretty controversy. One thing is sure—the length of the line has not been increased by any recent changes in it. On the contrary, it has been shortened a bit by the recent terminal changes, as all the commuters well know from their daily walks up and down the weary inclines and stairways that now separate the arrived or waiting trains from Forty-second Street. A cynic suggests that it was for the use of these "facilities" that the passengers were to be charged, but of course the cynic is wrong, as usual. President MELLEN, it will be observed, has not denied that the new schedule of distances is correct; he only says that its announcement at this juncture was a "senseless blunder." So perhaps the commuters will get back their grievance later. While there is life there is hope.

Mexico's New Problem.

If the uprising in Yucatan is merely a revolt of the Maya Indians, it of course amounts to nothing, since its more or less prompt suppression is inevitable. However just the cause of the rebels, and there is reason for believing that they have long been the victims of ruthless oppression, they cannot possibly long withstand the troops that Mexico will promptly send against them, and the greater their early successes may be the heavier will be their punishment in the end.

Of all the Mexican Indians, only one tribe, the Yaquis, have even shown capacity for real fighting or a determination to have liberty or death, and even the Yaquis have at last been worn down almost as much in spirit as in numbers. The Mayas are a gentler folk, and if, as supposed, they are descendants of the possibly autochthonous people who built the great temples of carved stone that have attracted so many puzzled archaeologists to the forests of Yucatan their degeneracy is obvious.

It is hardly conceivable, however, that the Mayas would have risen of their own impulse or leadership, and the seriousness of their revolt depends on the identity of the white men who incited them to action. That will probably soon be known, and then some guess as to the probable effect on Mexico's political destiny can be made. The future of a one-man country is not reassuring—when the one man is very old.

SARATOGA DEFENDED.

No Excuse for Being "Robbed and Skinned" Up There.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to reply to the letter published Monday and signed "Lover of Saratoga," in which the writer states that he has been "robbed and skinned by the extortionate demands made seemingly by all in the place. This has been one of the true causes that have strongly contributed to the decadence of Saratoga as a Summer resort. People are tired of the imposition."

The late Prof. Nathan Sheppard, writing of Saratoga, says:

> It is sometimes said we would like to visit Saratoga, but cannot afford it. The price of living is too high, and there is too much exaction in the way of dress and show. There never was a complaint more destitute of reason or more out of keeping with the facts. There is no watering place, or place for living the year around, where the resident or visitor, the working man or the literary man can live on less income than he can at Saratoga Springs. Saratoga, while it provides amply for the tastes and wants of the rich, is ingenuous and generous without example in its opportunities for those who have not a fortune to spend in trying to save their lives and get a little pleasure out of life.

In the compass of a reply to your correspondent I realize that it is impossible to include all arguments in favor of Saratoga Springs. In regard to the alleged extortionate demands stated by your correspondent, I cannot intelligently answer the charges made. Saratoga in some respects is not different from other resorts. If the correspondent comes to Saratoga and does not put himself into communication with the reputable agents and merchants, but trusts himself to some irresponsible and, probably, non-resident hack driver, he may get a wrong impression about Saratoga. The proper method, in my humble opinion, is to deal with the people who are interested in Saratoga Springs.

WILLARD LESTER.

Saratoga Springs, June 7, 1910.

FRENCH CORPORATION LAW.

Minority of Stockholders May Gain Control of the Company.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read your article printed to-day on "Election Reform Issue in France." Permit me to call you attention to the next to the last paragraph of the article, which reads:

> It is interesting to note that in France, where majorities rule in politics, in business affairs, for instance, stock companies and corporations, the law takes particular pains to prevent an individual or two from controlling.

This is not strictly true. The French law allows the organizers of a stock corporation to fix and to limit, as they deem advisable, the number of votes to which each shareholder may be entitled, whatever be the number of shares held by him, but this is only a facultative and is not a binding disposition. The organizers may decide that each shareholder shall have one vote for each share; in such case nothing would prevent one or two individuals from controlling the corporation, but they may decide, as it is done frequently, that a shareholder shall have one vote only for each five or ten shares held by him, and that in any event he shall not have more than ten or twenty votes in all. By this last provision the minority is sometimes in a position to control, as you state it does in the Suez Canal Company. Whatever be the means of control adopted, the question is one to be governed entirely by the by-laws of the company, and the rule may be different for each separate corporation.

Once the number of votes to which each shareholder is entitled has been determined, a majority of the votes is necessary to pass valid resolutions. JULES V. JOUBIN.

New York, June 6, 1910.

Rulers of Egypt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Roosevelt's speech must have been as painful as the surgeon's knife on an abscess, to both Egyptians and Englishmen alike. Things are pretty rotten now in Egypt, and unless quick and decided measures be taken in due time, I have reason to believe that both parties mentioned above will suffer. Mr. Roosevelt, in referring to the British rule in Egypt, said:

> You have given Egypt the best government it has had for at least 2,000 years. The only reason I put in the 2,000 is that I happen not to know the details of the Ptolemies.

Neither do I know about the reign of that dynasty in Egypt, but from time immemorial the Egyptians have looked upon their rulers as gods, as will be seen from the following translation of "The Tell Amara Tablets," where it says:

> To the King, my Lord, my God, my Lord of Hosts, by letter thus (says) Zabitirl, thy servant, the dust of the feet of the King, my God, my Lord of Hosts. Seven times and seven times I bow. As thou seest I am among the faithful servants of the King, my Lord. SALIM G. TABET.

New York, June 6, 1910.

Legal Status of Inebriates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much of the congestion in the Police Department and the courts could be relieved by discharging persons charged with ordinary cases of intoxication by the Police Captain, and not holding them for action of the courts. The latter process involves loss of time from official and family duty waiting to prove the charge. If there has been only a constructive breach of the peace it is rank nonsense to detain scores of officers in court to testify when they should be watching thieves or their babies at home. They are compelled to appear against the parties held for intoxication, even if it consumes hours of their periods for recreation. There should be more detentions for intoxication, and fewer cases held for court. The police stations should treat such unfortunate people as patients and not as criminals as long as they are reputable and sustain their families. Fines only serve to deprive the unfortunate wife and child. Why plunder them by process of law after the saloon men have denuded them of cash and the male and female street thieves have gone through their pockets? E. B. WARNER.

New York, June 6, 1910.

Hospital Near Harriman Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is one matter of importance that has been overlooked in connection with the Harriman Park gift and parkway down through Rockland County and the Palisades to the proposed 179th Street Hudson River Bridge. Several years ago an act was passed in both houses of the State Legislature to acquire land at Thiells, Rockland County, for use as a State Custodian Hospital, in other words, a home for the care of weak-minded children and habitual inebriates. About 1,000 acres were acquired, and this land, lying in one of the most beautiful sections along the line of the new State Park, is still undeveloped.

Why not turn this section over to the new park and parkway and purchase enough land adjoining the new State Prison site, to be used as a custodian hospital, and thereby keep the entire State Park system free from anything that would mar its beauty or suggest anything but a pleasure resort for residents of the State and country at large.

New York, June 6, 1910. C. H. ROGERS.

The Dog's Qualities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Stripped of its plausible wrapping, "I. W. E.'s" brief letter in to-day's TIMES amounts to the usual one-sided plea of the unscrupulous dog lover: The dog is faithful and attached to man, therefore all other things must be overlooked, among them the noisiness which is an indisputable cause of annoyance and ill-health to the many who are its victims in the city. Surely it can confidently be asserted we have too many dogs, when so few of them get any training. Meanwhile those who still have the audacity to believe that man comes before dog can live in hope of sometime abolishing the dog days—and nights—after reading in the papers that even belated Constantinople has cleared her streets of those unnecessary pests. D. C. MACDONALD.

Brooklyn, June 6, 1910.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Speaking of dogs, they, like all the rest of us, have their faults, but it has always seemed to me that there must be something sadly out of gear with the person who cannot recognize and appreciate their many virtues. As THE TIMES well says, "dogs are essentially good." For devotion, loyalty, faithfulness, and affection the dog is, in the animal kingdom, absolutely in a class by himself. C. N.

Providence, R. I., June 6, 1910.

What of the Firemen's Monument?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What has become of the committee which had charge of the monument to the New York firemen, to which so many citizens of this city contributed? It is almost two years now since the movement was started. Will two years more elapse before it will be erected?

LE ROY ROBERTS.

Flushing, June 6, 1910.

IN WRONG.

Set the stage! A donjon-keep—
A wicked-looking knight in armor—
A shady dell—a maid asleep—
Hm—will he harm her?

He will—(and none to see her plight!)
He grabs her—ah, her frightened glances!
When from that donjon-keep a wight
In fury prances.

"Unhand yon maiden, knave!" he cries,
"Or, by my troth, your neck I'll sever!"
The wicked-looking knight replies:
"Well, did you ever?"

They scrap. The wicked-looking cuss
Wins in a walk. His foe he tumbles.
"Next time, pray don't butt in on us,"
He crossly mumbles.

And rides away. "Dear girl," he growls,
"To sleep in dells you hadn't oughter."
Three times he tweaks her ear. She howls.
(The girl's his daughter.)

THOMAS R. YBARRA.

EAST SIDE CHILDREN REVEL IN THE PARK

3,000 Members of the Public Schools Athletic League Give Their Annual Dances There.

CAR RIDE MADE SOME ILL

But They Recovered Amid the Joys of the Rolling Meadows—Need for More Playgrounds Shown.

"Is this grass, teacher?" asked Ida Safonsky of Ridge Street.

"Why, yes, child."

"It is soft, is it not?" cried out Ida Safonsky in her best school English, and fell upon as much of the ten acres as she could cover in the level green west of the Mall in Central Park yesterday afternoon. She rolled around in the green grass as a little miser might roll in a heap of gold, utterly regardless of her white dress until the time came for the 3,000 school girls to do their folk dances on this ten acres of ground.

For there yesterday afternoon were held the games and dances of the Girls' Branch of the Public School Athletic League. Most of the girls were between 10 and 14 years old, though a few of them were less. This was the fourth annual festival under auspices of the girls' branch of the organization. The ten-acre green had been roped off for the occasion, and in the centre the band of the Commercial High School of Brooklyn played.

At 3 o'clock the troops representing schools all over Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens began to march across the field. In companies of from twenty to a hundred they descended upon the park from all directions, the roped fence falling before them. The scene would have been martial if it had been stern and less beautiful.

Ribbons Marked the Schools.

All the 3,000 wore white dresses, but the ribbons in their hair told from what school they came, and to what grade they belonged. Each company grouped itself around a May pole, on which the streamers corresponded to their hair ribbons.

The teachers reported that fewer of the girls were ill from the unaccustomed car ride than in former years. Some of the girls ride in a train so seldom that a trip on the Subway for ten or fifteen minutes makes them as ill as a great journey across the sea makes most people.

This is especially true of the east side children. One teacher of a school in Rivington Street said that she had girls who had never made a trip on the elevated railroad, which is two blocks away from where they live. For these children the days are taken up in going to and from school, in working inside the tenements, and in studying, with a little street playing.

Last Summer these dances and games were held in Van Cortlandt Park, and the Subway trip away up there was such an exciting and unaccustomed thing that half of the delegations of some of the lower east side schools were not up to a dance when they got there.

Ida Safonsky said she was a little ill when she started, but the sight of the green field brought her back to full health and joy. She came with the delegation from School 131, in Second Street, near Avenue C.

At 4:30 o'clock all the children had arrived and taken their positions. Around the roped fence there were several hundred spectators, and on reserved seats inside the inclosure were the guests, including City Superintendent of Education Maxwell, President of the Board of Education Winthrop, Mrs. William J. Gaynor, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Henry N. Tifft, Miss Elizabeth Burchenal, who has instructed all the teachers in the dances, and Catherine S. Leverich, one of the Directors of the League.

At 4:30 o'clock the band struck up, and most of the 3,000 children got in line for the first dance. Each group did its dance around its own May pole, but all at the same time. There were ten numbers, including a Russian dance, the May pole dance, the carousel, and several specially selected races, all having for their purpose enjoyable exercise and the development of grace. After each number the spectators broke into applause that ran in a wave around the ten acres.

When the troops were getting ready to go home, three little girls from the Hester Street neighborhood came puffing into the enclosure, their hair parted in the middle and combed down slick across their heads, their white dresses unruffled, and with their school colors in their hair.

They were all at sea among the 3,000 children. They were beginning to despair of getting into the dance at all when one of the members of the league stopped them and looked at papers pinned across their breasts. They said they could speak but little English, that their particular school was not represented on the green, but that they wanted to get into the dance. They did their dances by themselves, and felt that they were as much a part of the festival as anybody.

Miss Leverich, director of the Public Schools Athletic League, said that many of the children had been trained for the dances between rows of school desks, because they hadn't any playgrounds of their own.

Playgrounds Close Too Early.

"It is a fact, too," she went on, "that although a large number of the schools have playgrounds of their own, these are closed up after school, and the children must either stay at home or play in the street, where, on account of the increasing traffic, they are always in danger of being run over. There is many a roomy playground out of which the children are turned at 3 o'clock, when a man appears and locks it all up behind iron gates.

"For between $60,000 and $100,000 a year all these playgrounds could be kept open until late in the afternoon, and the children could use them instead of the streets. The additional expense would be for Inspectors and Supervisors, who would have to be kept until late in the afternoon both to guard the children and train them.

"The Board of Estimate has been asked time and time again to grant an allowance so that these playgrounds might serve their full usefulness, but it has always said it could not afford that much a year. The figures I give are only a rough estimate. The amont might be less; it could hardly be more.

"Of course, the children ought to have great playgrounds of their own in addition to the more or less small school playgrounds. Chicago can provide them for her children; New York should be able to do as much as Chicago along this line, if not more. But so long as the city hasn't these great playgrounds for the children it might provide for the full usefulness of the grounds it has already bought and paid for.

"Children will play. The city in its growth has taken away from many of them the usual playing places children have, even the streets. For the streets are now too dangerous to be used for that purpose, not taking into consideration other disadvantages of street playing. Still, the streets are the most available playgrounds New York's children as a class have, and the city must either provide for additional play places for them or get them killed by traffic."

MAY END METROPOLITAN SUIT.

Mayor Gaynor Agrees to Accept $3,750,000 In Settlement.

Mayor Gaynor received yesterday from Corporation Counsel Watson an outline of a plan of agreement between the city and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and its subsidiaries, which, if approved, will end the long-standing litigation over this matter. By this agreement the city will receive $3,750,000 in addition to the $2,640,000 already paid into the City Treasury by the receivers. The Mayor approved the plan, and it will now go to the Controller for his examination.

In speaking of the question the Mayor pointed out that no recognition has been taken of the allowance in the Metropolitan reorganization plan for a reduction so as to allow the payment of the $2,000,000 outstanding in unpaid damage claims. The Mayor spoke several times in the campaign last Fall about the injustice of holding up these claims further.

THRONG AT WEDDING OF MISS RODEWALD

Daughter of Wm. MacN. Rodewald Married to G. M. Livingston in Church of Heavenly Rest.

MISS EVELYN FISK WEDS

Married to John Du Bois Gould In Ewing Presbyterian Church, Trenton, N. J.

One of the largest weddings of the early Summer was that held at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. It was that of Gerald M. Livingston, son of Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Livingston of St. Paul, Minn., and Miss Eleanor Rodewald, a daughter of William MacNeill Rodewald and the late Mrs. Rodewald, who was Miss Eleanor Hoffman. The Rev. Herbert Shipman officiated.

The church was decorated with pink and white peonies, and hemlock boughs and peonies were arranged in panel effect on the side walls.

The bride, who entered the church with her father, wore a trained white satin wedding gown flounced and draped with old point lace and a voluminous point lace veil that completely enveloped her figure. She carried lilies of the valley.

The maid of honor was the bride's young sister, Miss Marie Louise Rodewald, and the flower girl was Miss Marion Hoffman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman. These girls were in short frocks. The maid of honor was in blue chiffon over pink, with a blue hat, and carried pink roses, and the flower girl was in white topped by a blue hat with blue and pink roses, and carried a basket of roses.

Preceding the two little girls were the bridesmaids, who were the Misses Abby Livingston, a sister of the bridegroom; Angelica Brown, Rosamond Burr, Vera Onativia, Marion Stoddard, and Helen Farnesworth of Boston.

These girls wore blue chiffon tunics over blue satin, with pink chiffon sashes and tiny pink rosebuds embroidered on the bodices. Their large blue hats, each trimmed with pale pink roses and blue satin ribbon, were of blue tulle and net, and each carried a pillow bouquet of pink roses.

Sydney Hutchinson of Philadelphia was the best man, and the ushers were Theodore R. Briggs, Johnston Redmond, Reese Newport, and Gouverneur Hoffman, who was the head usher, and his brother, Stoddard Hoffman, cousins of the bride.

An elaborate musical programme was rendered before and during the service by a string quartet, the organist and the choir boys, the latter coming down a side aisle, preceded the ushers up the nave in the bridal procession. The programme included several original compositions composed for the wedding by Dr. J. Christopher Marks. The programme was as follows: Selections from "Lohengrin," Berceuse de Jocelyn; "Aumoreske," Dvorak; serenade, Pierne; a Salut, Elgar; serenade, Moskowski; "O, Perfect Love," sung to music by Marks, by the soloist, Master Raymond Lee. The choir boys also sang "The Voice that Breathed O'er Eden" to music by Dr. Marks, and the recessional was the Lohengrin Bridal Processional.

The reception was held at the Rodewald residence, 37 West Fifty-third Street.

Among the guests invited to the church were Miss A. Leontine Rodewald, Master Rodewald, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. V. Olcott, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hoffman, Miss Preston, W. M. de Peyster, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman, Miss Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Rodewald, C. F. Rodewald, Arthur Rodewald, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Rodewald, Lieut. Pendleton Rogers, the Rev. Dr. Charles Stoddard, and Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, the Rev. Henry Watson and Mrs. Watson, Charles Hackstaff, the Misses Hackstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gallatin, Dr. Walker, Mlle. Saunier, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Glover.

Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Burr, Capt. Charles and Mrs. Charles, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown, Miss Brown, Mrs. Herbert Shipman, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, the Misses Alexander, Mrs. Coster, the Misses Coster, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Livingston, Miss Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Redmond, Misses Redmond, Countess Laugier Villars, Mr. and Mrs. F. Burrail Hoffman, Robert Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. John Callender Livingston, Miss Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. MacRa Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Kelley Prentice, J. Bowers Lee, Dr. Keenan, Mr. Benedict, Mrs. Robert Livingston, Miss Laura Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. James Duane Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Mimis, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Hutchinson, Miss Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Penn Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Bell.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Kean, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Stickney, Miss Catherine Hamersley, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Butler, Mrs. A. H. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Borland, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Graham Blandy, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Emmett, the Misses Emmett, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hadden, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Livingston, the Misses Livingston, Dr. Philip Livingston, and Miss Ursula Brown.

MISS EVELYN FISK A BRIDE.

Daughter of Late Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Fisk Wedded to John Du Bois Gould.

The wedding of Miss Evelyn Fisk, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Fisk, and John W. Du Bois Gould, son of Mrs. E. Sherman Gould of 122 East Thirty-fourth Street, took place at noon yesterday in the Ewing Presbyterian Church, Trenton, N. J. The Rev. Edward G. Thurber officiated at the ceremony, which was followed by a reception at the residence of Miss Fisk, Riverside, Willburtha, N. J.

Miss Fisk's eldest brother, Harvey Edwards Fisk, gave her in marriage. She was attended by Miss Susan Ludlow Gould, a sister of the bridegroom; Miss Marion Reilley of Philadelphia, and Miss Marion Parris of New York. She had her two little nieces, Miss Evelyn and Miss Louise Thurber, daughters of Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Thurber of 104 East Thirty-ninth Street, as flower girls. Francis L. Gould was his brother's best man, and his ushers were Cecil B. Annette, Guy O. Carleton, S. Duncan Marshall, Jr., and Earl Bryant Barnes.

There was an elaborate musical programme and Bruno Huhn, an intimate friend of the Fisk family, was at the organ.

RECALL WEDDING INVITATIONS

Peacock-Rolston Marriage on June 18 to be Quiet Owing to a Death.

Invitations have been recalled for the wedding of Miss Jean Rolston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bertrand Rolston, and Clarence N. Peacock, which takes place on Saturday, June 18, owing to the sudden death a few days ago of Mrs. William H. Rolston, a sister of the bride's mother. The wedding, which was to have been celebrated at St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, will take place very quietly at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Rolston, 19 West Fifty-first Street.

Mr. Peacock and Miss Rolston took out a marriage license yesterday at the City Hall. Mr. Peacock gave his age as 23. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander A. Peacock of Pittsburg.

T. ROOSEVELT, JR., AT PROFILE

Arrives with Fiancee and Mrs. Alexander to Pack Furniture.

PROFILE, N. H., June 7.—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., his fiancée, Miss Eleanor Alexander of New York, and Mrs. Alexander arrived here to-day, having driven over the mountain roads from Littleton during a heavy rainstorm. The object of their visit is to pack for shipment to California the collection of antique furniture in Mrs. Alexander's cottage here.

The furniture ha sbeen given to the bride-elect by her mother as one of her wedding presents.

Chisholm-Hardenbergh Ushers.

At the wedding of Miss Sara Hardenbergh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Hardenbergh, and Hugh J. Chisholm, Jr., which takes place on June 25 in St. Bernard's Church, Bernardsville, N. J., Leonard Sullivan of this city will be best man and the ushers are to be R. Thornton Wilson, Courtlandt P. Dixon, David Dows, Perry Beadleston, and W. P. Hardenbergh.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Alice Borland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Nelson Borland, and Orme Wilson, Jr., will take place at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. There will be a reception for relatives and intimate friends afterward at the home of the bride's parents, 116 East Thirty-seventh Street.

The marriage of Miss Anne Calef, daughter of Mrs. Benjamin Shreve Calef, and Francis Boardman, son of Mrs. William H. Boardman, will take place to-day at Trinity Church, Boston. There will be a wedding breakfast following the ceremony at the residence of Mrs. Calef, 381 Marlborough Street.

Miss Hilda B. Fisher, daughter of Mrs. Bella Fisher of 68 East Ninety-first Street, and Albert Straus of this city will be married to-day at the Hotel Savoy.

Miss Madeline O'Brien left town Monday to spend two weeks with Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt at her Newport farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton R. Fairfax closed their town house June 1 and are at Merrick, L. I., for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Lowry Gillett (Miss Enid Locke) have gone to Glen Cove for the Summer.

Miss Antoinette Heckscher is sailing today on the President Grant with her cousin, Miss Border of Philadelphia and Paris. Miss Heckscher will spend some time in Paris and Vienna.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred L. White of 53 East Fifty-fourth Street have left town for their country place, Dunedin, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., where they will remain until they leave for their camp in the Adirondacks.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Emmons of 512 Fifth Avenue will spend the Summer at Larchmont, N. Y.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., will give a large dinner on June 19 at her house, 677 Fifth Avenue, for Col. and Mrs. Roosevelt, who are due to arrive in New York on the 18th.

Mrs. A. Scott Cameron of New York is at the Curtis Hotel, Lenox, for a few days.

Miss Priscilla Toland, who spent several days in town, has returned to Philadelphia.

ON THE ATLANTIC HIGHWAY.

Paul Morton Among Passengers Sailing To-day on the Lusitania.

Liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE (Bremen)—Marcus Braun, Mr. and Mrs. R. Bartley, Miss W. Bartley, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Bosworth, Benjamin C. Cutcliffe, T. M. Davis, Col. and Mrs. Robert H. Dwyer, C. G. Ewing, George Ford, Dr. G. B. Farnsworth, D. A. Harris, William J. Haywood, Mrs. H. R. Kerr, Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Hyde, Martin Hunter, Miss Daisy Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Marcel Mirabeau, Miss F. Marshall, J. F. Powers, Mrs. John Paul, Miss A. M. Paul, G. S. Marshall, Arthur C. Mack, Louis Ripley, Mrs. Hamilton R. Kerr, C. M. Swift, Mrs. E. P. Whitehead, E. J. Whitehouse, Nicholas Wild, Miss S. A. Wygant, Miss Clara B. Winthrop, William S. White, John Wheelock, Miss Ethel Wakefield, Miss M. Spring, W. Arnold, J. H. Barker, E. B. Gregory, W. J. Moore, Sidney Smith, A. H. Spencer, W. Sutherland, Miss L. Gray, Miss B. Brandt, C. J. Hicks, Miss L. Stevens, E. G. Wakefield, Miss H. Rogers, Mrs. H. A. Richardson, J. H. Patterson, F. Phillips, J. Ross, H. Johnston, and Prince Mirza Riza Kahn.

VADERLAND (Antwerp)—Miss Emma T. Coby, Miss J. E. Davis, Miss M. Russell, Miss E. Newkirk, Miss B. A. Spink, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Weber, J. S. de Block, Armand Buguot, J. Brunner, Mrs. Beager, Oscar Brunel, Edouard Cameart, Martin Dupont, Carl Turk, Theodore Morel, Mrs. Louise Morel, and Mrs. Dora Morris.

GASCOGNE (Havre)—M. Adams, Joseph Husman, Mrs. T. Kramer, Mr. and Mrs. M. Turk, Ernest Muller, Mrs. M. Sanborn, Miss Sanborn, Joseph Gautra, Mrs. Emma Franke, Sylvester Copes, Mrs. R. Demler, Charles Gerster, Mrs. Juliette Chatelain, Mrs. J. Bertelan, Miss Carmen Mable, and Mrs. Jeanne Mayer.

CARONIA, (Liverpool)—W. R. Anderson, Miss M. J. Anderson, H. Atkinson, Miss R. M. Burley, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Berger, A. S. Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Cuthbert, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Dillingham, Miss M. Graham, Capt. J. Kirkbride, H. W. Ingram, Miss E. S. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Harmon, J. W. Hammond, Mrs. Stephen P. Jocelyn, Mrs. Medina, A. J. Mills, Mrs. O. W. Norton, Arthur Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. John E. T. Powers, Col. Louis L. Robbins, Hugh R. Rudd, Mrs. W. M. Rogers, Arthur J. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Spalding, James B. Thomas, Capt. W. S. Williams, J. C. Sill, and J. A. Thatcher.

Some of the liners sailing to-day and their passengers are:

LUSITANIA (Liverpool)—George Alexander, Miss P. Baker, Mrs. Lawrence Barnum, A. P. Barry, Mrs. James Adams, the Rev. Steward Billings, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Beers, Mr. and Mrs. Waldo A. Avery, A. Chester Beatty, A. L. Ayers, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Black, Carl T. Brown, Prof. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Howard R. Butler, S. J. Campbell, Angus Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Carolan, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Carroll, Townsend V. Church, James Corbett, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Bird, E. J. Curley, Capt. J. V. Davison, Mrs. W. Crossley, J. H. Farman, Mr. and Mrs. John Fowler, S. Gibbs, W. J. Graham, Asa Hall, Mr. and Mrs. L. Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. E. St. John Hays, Dr. I. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Howard, Mrs. Helen A. Hunt, P. C. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde, Miss Clara B. Hyde, Dr. Robert N. Keely, H. E. Kraft, J. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Litt, R. J. Dumas-King, David L. Luke, Jr., Jeanette Lyrath, Ray Marshall, Prof. and Mrs. W. C. Marshall, Gen. and Mrs. E. P. Meaney, V. S. Merle-Smith, Maurice Molloy, W. L. Monro, Mrs. E. C. McAvoy, Marquis de la Real Campina, Paul Morton, the Rev. F. E. Mortimer, the Rev. Robert P. Parker, James B. Regan, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. H. Stafford, Arthur Stanley, M. P., the Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., W. D. Straight, Dr. Leslie D. Ward, C. G. Young, Sir William White, K. C. B.; Charles K. Warren, Miss Bessie Walton, H. S. Train, P. A. Thomson, Samuel Smith, W. R. Rogers, and the Rev. W. H. Roberts.

TEUTONIC (Southampton)—Miss L. E. Allen, Miss A. Alexander, Albert G. Andrews, O. P. Barnhill, Mrs. H. H. Barnard, Mrs. Alice E. Cram, Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Dodd, Baron and Baroness de Ort, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dorrance, Mr. and Mrs. G. Elliott, Hugh A. Grady, Miss E. S. Forbes, Mrs. McC. Finney, Mrs. O. T. Holt, Mrs. C. M. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. William Latimer, Mrs. Gordon Lennox, Mrs. T. Lloyd, Miss A. E. Lord, Miss Ethel Wood, B. A. White, A. G. Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Travers, Miss M. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Stewart, Miss Eleanor Stewart, E. K. Rogers, Prof. F. E. Parlington, A. E. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Oakes, Mrs. J. S. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Preston, and F. J. Marshall.

PRESIDENT GRANT (Hamburg)—C. D. Adams, Miss J. Angel, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Albert, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Blodgett, Miss Ruth Brown, Edgar Burke, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Burroughs, Miss Nellie G. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Holloway, Mr. and Mrs. George Holmes, Clifford L. Jordan, Charles Herrmann, Miss Alice Knox, Clifton Gray, Miss Harriet E. H. Forbes, E. O. Cushing, Mrs. J. H. Porter, C. T. Raven, Mr. and Mrs. John Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. Tenny Frank, Mrs. L. M. Cook, and C. E. Roebling.

L. A. HAMILTON, BRIDEGROOM.

Weds Miss Alice McCoy at Plaza Hotel—Bridal Couple Give Dinner.

Lewis Alfred Hamilton and Miss Alice McCoy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter J. McCoy of Washington Heights, were married yesterday afternoon in the Royal State Suite at the Plaza Hotel. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Joseph A. Linnane of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Toms River, N. J. Miss Clara Hughes was bridesmaid and George Bradley acted as best man. The bride wore a gown of Irish point and Venetian lace and carried Bride roses. Mr. Hamilton's gift to his bride was a diamond necklace.

Last night the bride and bridegroom entertained about twenty-five of their closest friends at dinner in the hotel. The table was decorated with pink roses, white peas, and smilax.

Miss Susan L. Gould to Wed.

The engagement is announced of Miss Susan Ludlow Gould, daughter of Mrs. E. Sherman Gould, to Aldrich Durant of Boston. Mr. Durant is a Harvard graduate, 28 years of age, and is a civil engineer.

Miss Gould is a niece of Mrs. J. Kearny Warren and of E. Livingston Ludlow, and a sister of John Du Bois Gould and Francis Lewis Gould. She made her début a year or so ago. No date has been set for the wedding.

The engagement was made known yesterday at the wedding of Miss Gould's brother, John Du Bois Gould, to Miss Evelyn Fisk, a sister of Harvey E. Fisk.

Thomas-Crossley.

Miss Ida Louise Crossley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Crossley of East Orange, N. J., was married yesterday morning to Frederick Caldwell Thomas of the same place. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George C. Houghton at the Church of the Transfiguration, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.

Luncheon to Baron de Lagercrantz.

A luncheon was tendered to Baron Herman de Lagercrantz, Swedish Ambassador to the United States, yesterday by Mrs. M. F. Westergren at her home, 146th Street and Walton Avenue. Baron de Lagercrants sails for Europe to-day.

CORSE PAYTON HAS INVADED MANHATTAN

Nailing His Banners on the Walls of the Academy of Music.

CONQUEST OF 14TH STREET

With "Sweet Kitty Bellairs" as Opening Bill, Former Brooklyn Actor-Manager Makes Good Beginning.

SWEET KITTY BELLAIRS, a comedy in four acts, by David Belasco. Academy of Music.

Sir Jasper Standish	Daniel J. Hamilton
Col. the Hon. Henry Villiers	Joseph W. Girard
Capt. Spicer	Thomas Irwin
Lord Verney	Claude Payton
Mr. Tom Stafford	Galway Herbert
Gandy	Frank Armstrong
Fenwick	Girard Stanley
The Bishop of Bath and Wells	Albert O. Warburg
Col. Kimby McFlontan	A. S. Byron
Capt. Denis O'Hara	William A. Mortimer
Major Owny MacTeague	Frank McMunn
Mr. Lanty MacClusky	Everett Murray
Mr. Darby O'Donovan	Richard Vanderbilt
Mallow	Charles H. Greer
The Innkeeper	Joseph Bradley
Mistress Kitty Bellairs	Miss Minna Phillips
Lady Standish	Miss Ethel Milton
Lady Maria Prideaux	Mrs. Charlotte W. Daniel
Lady Bab Flyte	Miss Grace Fox

Mr. Corse Payton having effected the conquest of more or less all habitable Brooklyn, including that portion ordinarily designated as Flatbush, has finally turned his attention to Manhattan. Unlike Alexander of Macedon, whom he is said otherwise to resemble in the extent and magnitude of his ambition, he feels, it appears, that there are still more worlds to conquer. And he has therefore nailed his banners on the front—it used to be the side—of the Academy of Music, where, if yesterday's indications may be trusted, the engagement, though in nowise sanguinary, will be of long duration, and result in complete subjugation of that public which has hitherto regarded Chauncey Olcott as the idol of its idle hours.

For the first assault upon the Manhattan public Mr. Payton has chosen as his big gun Mr. David Belasco's picturesque and colorful romantic play of "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," just the sort of piece in fact to be well suited to the big Academy stage and auditorium, where what meets the eye is often of more importance than what is supposed to reach the ear. Certainly the story of the frolicking Irish beauty of Bath, told as it is with all the accompaniments of gold lace and scarlet coats, pleased the two large audience yesterday, as did the acting in it.

Of the latter it is enough to say that the principals, as is usual in these quick stock productions, succeed in touching the high places generally, which is all that can be expected, and is enough to bring that applause and the laughter that show enjoyment on the part of those who sit in front. With the memory of the notable cast that appeared in the original production of the piece, including Miss Henrietta Crosman, Katherine Florence, Edwin Stevens, Robert Peyton Carter, and half a dozen others then regarded as among the best artists on our stage, as well as several who have since become prominent, it would be unfair to make comparisons. But the acting at the Academy is of a creditable popular stock kind, and the production is new and bright.

Miss Minna Phillips plays Sweet Kitty, and her photograph is given away as a souvenir at every performance. There are matinées daily, and with a performance every night and rehearsals every morning it may be assumed that the actors are regularly doing a full day's work. Such devotion to art deserves encouragement. And there is little doubt that Fourteenth Street will see that the encouragement is forthcoming.

ADD TWO MORE DRAMATISTS.

Independent Company Has Services of Armstrong and Goodman.

Two more playwrights have been added to the Independent Producing Company, that was incorporated last week by Charles Klein, E. V. Giroux, John Cort, and others. They are Paul Armstrong, author of "Alias Jimmy Valentine," "Salomy Jane," and "The Heir to the Hoorah," and Jules Eckert Goodman, author of "The Man Who Stood Still," in which Louis Mann has been starring for two seasons; "The Test," which has been Blanche Walsh's vehicle, and "Mother," a domestic drama recently produced by William A. Brady. These playwrights have signed contracts with the Independent Producing Company for a period of five years, during which time their services will be under the control of the company.

Besides these playwrights, the Independent Producing Company has obtained the rights to Upton Sinclair's latest novel, "The Dreamers," soon to be published.

STOWAWAY IN POTATO BIN.

Lived Two Days on Potatoes and Had to Peel Potatoes for Passage.

Ossip Pomont, a Russian sailor, arrived here yesterday as a stowaway from Antwerp on the Red Star-liner Vaderland. He was found by the fifth assistant scullery-man two days after the ship was at sea in a potato bin and was put to work peeling potatoes for the rest of the voyage.

Ossip told the Captain that he had been "shanghaied." He remembered being in a café on the Quai Vandyke in Antwerp with $50 in rubles. Then his memory was a blank until he woke up in a dark place that smelled like a market garden. It was the potato bin and for two days he had nothing to eat but potatoes.

Pomont told the reporters yesterday in broken Flemish patois, mingled with Russian, that he was weary of potatoes, eating them or peeling them. Nevertheless, the Captain said Pomont will have to peel potatoes all the way across the Atlantic until the Vaderland reaches Antwerp again, when he will be taken to the police court and arraigned for trying to steal a pleasure trip across the ocean.

Long Fight for Trusteed Stock.

TRENTON, N. J., June 7.—Chancellor Pitney set aside here to-day a fee of $75,000 demanded by the Camden law firm of French & Richards for the recovery of $950,000 worth of Amparo Mining Company stock from the estate of the late Chief Justice Paxson of Pennsylvania. The company held that the stock was merely held in trust, but when Justice Paxson died he left nothing to show that it was not part of his estate, and long litigation was necessary to recover it.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

"Seven Days" will be produced in Vienna in August, the rights having been obtained by Josef Weinberg. Mary Roberts Reinhart and Avery Hopwood, authors of the farce, will be in Austria at that time and will see a performance of their play there.

One of the features of "Up and Down Broadway" will be a burlesque of "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," in which Eddie Foy and Emma Carus will appear.

Frederic Thompson has changed the title of his Summer review from "The Comic Supplement" to "Girlies," a name that he believes will be better suited to the production.

At the conclusion of the engagement of "Alias Jimmy Valentine," at Wallack's Theatre, H. B. Warner, the star, will leave for Bass Rock, Mass., where he has rented a farm for the Summer. Elsie Leslie will spend a short time with friends in New Hampshire and will then go to Europe, and Frank Monroe, who plays the detective, will fill a six weeks' engagement in a Summer stock company.

Announcement was made last night that Mr. Frohman and Klaw & Erlanger had signed a fifteen years' lease for a new theatre to be erected for them in Schenectady, N. Y. The house is to be a fireproof structure, with a seating capacity of 1,700.

Marie Tempest, Maud Milton, Graham Browne, Edwin Arden, and Julian Royce will all sail for England to-day on the Teutonic. Mr. Arden will spend six weeks of his vacation in England, and the rest of the party are going to their homes. Marie Tempest, it is said, will return to America next Fall in a new play.

CIRCUS IN TENT NEXT WEEK.

Adam Forepaugh and Sells Brothers to Give Old-Fashioned Parade.

A circus with a tent and a genuine old-fashioned street parade, with open cages of live animals and a steam calliope, is coming to town next week. For the entire week, beginning Monday, the Adam Forepaugh and Sells Brothers Big United Shows will appear at Manhattan Field, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, just across the way from the Polo Grounds.

This circus has bands and horses and acrobatic performers and clowns, but all of these, it is asserted, have individualities of their own. The acrobats do novel and mysterious things, the horses are trained to a point much beyond belief, the bands play louder, and the wagons are redder, it is said, than those of any other show in the world. Besides, it is a three-ring circus under canvas, with sawdust on the grounds.

It is even promised that there will be a side-show with colored banners in front, and a menagerie tent under which a small boy can creep if he is not caught. The tickets will be sold from a hole cut in the back of a wagon instead of at a box-office window, and there will be ropes and pegs to trip over on the way to the main entrance. Any one who can appreciate the difference between the taste of lemonade sold out of doors and that bought under the cover of a solid roof, can understand how much more delightful a canvas top is than a steel girdered ceiling for a circus.

TO APPEAR AS CO-STARS.

Frohman to Present G. P. Huntley and Hattie Williams in "Le Bois Sacre."

From Charles Frohman's office in this city comes a verification of the announcement made by Mr. Frohman in London more than a week ago to the effect that G. P. Huntley and Hattie Williams are to star together next season. This international combination is the result of an arrangement effected by Charles Frohman for the American production of a new play by Caillavet and De Flers, authors of "My Wife," "Love Watches," and "Inconstant George." The name of the play was not announced here, but it was stated that when Mr. Frohman saw it he was at once struck with the possibilities which it offered for Miss Williams and Mr. Huntley. Although plans had been made for starring each of them separately, he countermanded them by cable and arranged the joint-star combination.

The name of the play withheld by the local office is, according to the London report, a translation of "Le Bois Sacre," in which a woman's urgent demands for the legion d'honneur are said to be very amusingly satirized. Mr. Huntley is to play the rôle of the fantastic Count Zakouskine, acted in Paris by the popular comedian, Max Dearly, while Miss Williams will play that of Frances Margerie, a popular lady novelist, acted in Paris by Mme. Jeanne Granier.

A Coney Island Attraction Turned Back

The twenty-two Dyaks, said to be "head hunters," who have been brought from North Borneo to be placed on exhibition at Coney Island, were ordered excluded yesterday by the Ellis Island authorities, on the ground that they are likely to become public charges at the end of the outdoor amusement season. The showmen who brought the wild men from Borneo to New York have appealed to Washington and declared their willingness to put up a bond for their admittance.

Robert Mantell and Wife Sail To-day.

Robert Mantell and his wife, Marie Booth Russell, the Shakespearean actors, will sail for Europe this morning on the Lusitania. While in England Mr. Mantell will confer with Stephen Phillips and Justin Huntly McCarthy with a view to arranging with one of the two for an original play on a famous historical character he has in mind. Mr. Mantell will begin his next season at one of the Shubert Broadway theatres.

Help for a Poor Brooklyn Widow.

THE TIMES has received $2 from "M. W." in reply to an appeal from the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities for $150 to supplement the earnings of a widow with six children. Contributions should be sent direct to the bureau, at 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

EX-CAPT. CHAPMAN DEAD.

Man Who Raided the Famous Seeley Dinner Passes Away.

Ex-Police Capt. George S. Chapman died yesterday at the home of his sister, Mrs. Alfred M. Deas of 862 West Second Street, New Brighton, S. I. He was 63 years old, and retired from the police force several years ago.

Perhaps no former Captain of police enjoyed more popularity or was more widely known than Chapman. From the luxuriant growth of side whiskers which adorned his face he was known as "Whiskers." He was in command of the Tenderloin Station for a year or more. While there he was made famous by the song, "The Czar of the Tenderloin," sung on a Broadway stage by a man who impersonated him.

Capt. Chapman's chief claim to fame, perhaps, was his raid of the Seeley dinner. This took place at Sherry's on the night of Dec. 19, 1896. Herbert B. Seeley gave the dinner to his brother, Clinton Barnum Seeley, who was about to be married. When the dinner was at its height Capt. Chapman invaded the dining room, saying that he had information that indecent dances were to be given there by "Little Egypt" and others. Several prominent men were at the dinner. The affair was the subject of much discussion throughout the country and caused a police investigation.

Capt. Chapman was for a time stationed at the Mercer Street Station. He entered the Police Department on May 1, 1877. He became a Roundsman in 1882, and five years later was made a Sergeant, the rank now known as Lieutenant. It was not until 1896 that he reached the rank of Captain. He received his education in the public schools.

GEN. SIR WM. F. BUTLER DEAD.

Warned British That Boers Were Preparing for War and Was Recalled.

LONDON, June 7.—Gen. Sir William Francis Butler, the officer who warned the British War Office in 1899 that the Boers were preparing for war and was recalled from his post as a reward for his vigilance, died to-day in his seventy-third year. He was born in 1838 at Bansha Castle, Bansha, Tipperary, where he maintained his home till the time of his death. Sir William Butler in 1867 went to Canada and took part three years later in the repulse of the Fenian raid from this country. He was later selected by the then Sir Garnet Wolseley for the Red River expedition, and in 1873 he went with the same commander to the gold coast.

After going twice to South Africa Sir William Butler was sent to Egypt in 1882 at the time of Arabi Pacha's rebellion, and took part in the battles of El Magfar and Tel-el-Kebir.

In addition to his military genius Sir William enjoyed considerable fame as an author. His best-known works were "The Great Lone Land," "The Wild North Land," "Charles George Gordon," "The Campaign of the Cataracts," and "Red Cloud, the Solitary Sioux."

Obituary Notes.

Miss JULIA B. De FOREST, sister of Robert W. De Forest, died on Monday at her home, 122 East 35th Street, aged 58. She was born in this city and was the daughter of Henry G. De Forest, a lawyer. She was trustee of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children for more than twenty years.

JACOB SCHLOSSER, a retired real estate dealer, died on Monday at his home, 20 East Eighty-first Street, aged 73. He organized the Jacob Schlosser Realty Company, and was one of the founders of the Yorkville Bank. He belonged to many German societies.

GOLDWIN SMITH HUMPHREY, for half a century a Collector, Road Commissioner, and Police Justice of New Windsor, N. Y., is dead at the age of 75 in his home in New Britain, N. Y., where he had lived all his life.

MICHAEL MAHONY, the oldest inhabitant of Massachusetts, is dead in Concord, Mass., aged 101. He was rejected by the United States Army surgeons when he wanted to enlist at the time of the civil war. They told him that he was suffering from consumption. He was born in St. John, N. B., and came to Boston when he was 21. In 1867 he took up farming and continued to work in his garden until an hour before his death. He leaves a daughter and four sons, one of the latter being John P. Mahony of 237 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn.

Judge PETER TIERNAN, for thirty-nine years a Justice of the Peace of Richmond County, died of heart disease at his home in Tompkinsville, S. I., yesterday. He was 82 years old.

HARVEY LEIGH SMITH, 81 years old, Director of the Bedford Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, Bedford Avenue and Monroe Street, Brooklyn, died in a sanitarium at Westport, Conn., on Monday.

GOLDWIN SMITH, PUBLICIST, DEAD

Political Economist Expires at His Home, The Grange, in Toronto, in His 87th Year.

EX-PROFESSOR AT CORNELL

His History of United States Remarkable for the Severity of His Judgment on American Statesmen.

TORONTO, June 7.—Prof. Goldwin Smith died this afternoon at the Grange, his home here. Since Feb. 5 Prof. Smith had not left his room save on a few occasions when, at his request, he was carried to his library. On that date while walking in the hall of his home he slipped and fell heavily. The shock was great, and he was confined to his bed. Two days afterward an examination revealed the fact that his right thigh bone had been broken. It was announced that on account of his advanced age, 87, the surgeons in attendance would make no attempt to unite the two parts of the fractured bone.

Goldwin Smith was born in England at Reading on Aug. 23, 1823. He was the son of a practicing physician. He was sent to Eton and then to Oxford, and had already sufficiently developed his liberal views to win over his father from his sturdy Toryism.

At Oxford his career as an undergraduate was distinguished. At first entered at Christ Church, he soon won a demyship, or scholarship, at Magdalen College. Within five years he carried off all the classical trophies of the university, the Hertford and the Ireland prizes, a first class in "greats," or the final classical examination for the B. A. degree, the Latin verse, and the Latin essay prizes, and was finally elected in 1847 to a fellowship at University College.

In 1855 The London Saturday Review began its career with a staff of unusually brilliant writers. Among them were Lord Robert Cecil, afterward Lord Salisbury, Prime Minister of England; Sir William Vernon Harcourt, and Sir Henry Maine. Goldwin Smith was their colleague, and his trenchant pen, with its biting satire, helped to formulate the tradition of that periodical. He wrote also for The London Daily News and other journals, and was also a member of the Royal Commission on Popular Education.

In 1858 Mr. Smith was elected Regius Professor of History at Oxford, a position carrying with it a salary of $3,250 a year and an acknowledged position in the intellectual society of England. He was selected to hold a special history class for King Edward VII., and by the incisive style of his lectures and the boldness of his views attracted much attention.

His father died in 1868, and he accepted the Chair of English and Constitutional History at Cornell University. In 1863 he wrote a remarkable work entitled "Does the Bible Sanction American Slavery?" and an essay "In the Morality of the Emancipation Proclamation." He had, moreover, during the reform crisis in England in 1866 advised British workingmen to leave the country where they received such small recognition to seek elbow room across the Atlantic.

To the ardent lover of America the time of his advent seems to have been somewhat unfortunate. The Alabama Claims were still unsettled, and Dr. Smith—he had received the degree of LL.D. from Brown University during a former visit in 1864—found a distinctly anti-British feeling prevalent. The feelings of the Irish at that time ran extremely high, and he complained bitterly that Americans would never do justice to English attempts to conciliate Ireland. He stayed at Ithaca for three years, and then took up his residence in Toronto.

From 1871, however, Dr. Smith entered on his career as a publicist, by which he will be chiefly remembered. He married in 1875 Mrs. Harriet Boulton, the daughter of Thomas Dixon of Boston, and so came into possession of The Grange at Toronto. From this lovely home, one of the oldest residences in Ontario, he edited a number of periodicals and contributed countless essays, articles, and letters to the American, Canadian, and English press.

He retained his connection with education as a Regent of Toronto University, but gave most of his energies to the foundation and editing of The Canadian Monthly, The Nation, (of Toronto,) and The Toronto Week. Till lately he contributed a column to The Toronto Weekly Sun. He also wrote many books, though none of the first grade of importance. His "History of the United States" (1893) is remarkable for the charm of his style, and the severity of his judgment on American statesmen and affairs. The United Kingdom" (1899) is a brilliant summary in a few hundred pages of the main course of English history without any pretense to be other than the estimate by a distinguished writer of other men's researches, and his "Irish History and the Irish Question" (1905) is a severe arraignment of the Gladstonian policy.

He was known in Canada as the greatest opponent of the recent development of the Dominion as a nation within the British Empire. Dr. Smith's views that the parting between Canada and the mother country was inevitable were popular enough when he first went to Toronto. The Liberal Party was openly in favor of reciprocity with the United States and annexation seemed well within the bounds of possibility. Dr. Smith was thoroughly convinced that the destinies of the Dominion lay on this side of the Atlantic, and his work, "Canada and the Canadian

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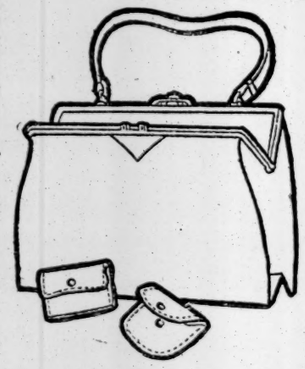

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GIANTS LOSE CLOSE GAME TO CARDINALS

Loose Playing Keeps New York from Lead in Race for Pennant.

THE SCORE.

St. Louis...	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	—5
New York..	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—4

ST. LOUIS.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Huggins, 2b	4	1	1	2	0	0
Ellis, lf	4	1	2	3	0	0
Oakes, cf	2	1	1	6	0	0
Konetchy, 1b	5	1	1	11	0	0
Evans, rf	3	0	0	3	1	1
Phelps, c	5	1	3	0	1	0
Hauser, ss	4	0	0	1	4	1
Mowrey, 3b	4	0	0	1	4	0
Lush, p	3	0	1	0	4	1
Willis, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	5	9	27	14	3

NEW YORK.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Snodgrass, lf	4	0	2	1	0	0
Doyle, 2b	4	0	1	2	0	1
Murray, rf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Seymour, cf	4	0	0	2	0	1
Bridwell, ss	4	0	0	3	2	0
Devlin, 3b	4	1	1	0	3	0
Merkle, 1b	4	2	0	11	0	0
Wilson, c	2	1	1	5	3	0
Raymond, p	2	0	2	0	5	0
*Myers	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wiltse, p	0	0	0	0	1	1
†Becker	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	4	8	27	11	3

*Batted for Raymond in seventh inning.
†Batted for Wiltse in ninth inning.

Two-base hits—Konetchy, Raymond, Ellis. Sacrifice hit—Wilson. Stolen bases—Oakes, Snodgrass, 3; Huggins. Left on bases—St. Louis, 12; New York, 8. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; New York, 1. Double plays—Wilson and Merkle; Wilson and Doyle; Merkle, (unassisted.) Struck out—By Raymond, 4. Bases on balls—Off Lush, 2; off Raymond, 4; off Wiltse, 3; off Willis, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Raymond, (Hauser, Evans.) Passed ball—Phelps. Hits—Off Raymond, 8 in seven innings; off Wiltse, 1 in two innings; off Lush, 8 in eight innings. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Moran. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-three minutes.

Just as the Giants were all prepared to embrace first place in the pennant stakes yesterday, up rose the St. Louis team and inflicted a set-back wallop on McGraw's men which made them realize that Roger Bresnahan's band of gingery players are still dangerous. They beat the Giants yesterday by the score of 5 to 4, although the New Yorks fought them every inch of the way.

When one looks over the map of yesterday's skirmish, he can notice several instances where the Giants might have saved that one run which gave St. Louis the win. In the fifth inning, with the bases full, Larry Doyle allowed a slow roller to drip through him, and a run counted. Backstop Wilson was bad on a couple of tosses to second which might have cut down base runners who afterward scored. If there was a hero in the New York defeat, it was Raymond. He did enough destruction with the bat to push across three of the Giants' runs, and yet the bases on balls which he liberally handed out to the Rajahs played a conspicuous part in the final atonement.

New York's game yesterday wasn't especially smooth or skillful. Raymond was so wobbly at times that he filled up the bases and gave everybody heart failure. Johnny Lush, who did the flinging for St. Louis, was no magician, but there were times when a good poke would have won the day, when young John palmed the sphere rather cleverly and slashed it over the rubber in a way that made the Giants appear as if they were blind.

The lead see-sawed from one team to the other, and it seemed as if St. Louis was keeping up with the aid of a pocketful of rabbits' feet. They got the Giants on the run and teased them out of the game. St. Louis not only worked all their baseball stuff to win, but they also used all the chin music within reach. Why, Bresnahan cackled so much that Umpire Johnstone sent him to the bench. Roger kept up the chatter until he was banished to the shower baths.

Evans, the first man up in the second, pounded a grounder to Bugs, who picked it up while going a mile a minute and playfully tossed Evans out at first. Phelps hit to centre and Hauser was hit by one of Raymond's close ones. Mowrey flied out to Doyle and Lush hit to Seymour. Phelps scoring and Hauser going to third when Seymour fumbled the ball. Huggins walked, filling the bases, but Ellis flied out to Seymour. In the same inning the Giants got a couple. Hauser threw Bridwell out to Konetchy and Devlin lined a low fly to centre, which Oakes dug out of the rug. Merkle then grounded to Lush, and Johnny hurled the ball high over Koney's head, Merkle going to second. Wilson drew a pass, and Bugs appeared on the horizon. Raymond pounded it high over Ellis's head to the left-field fence, scoring Merkle and Wilson. On the next play Mowrey robbed Snodgrass of some glory when with his bare hand he scooped up a burning grasser and threw Snodgrass out at first.

St. Louis took the lead in the third. Oakes walked and stole second, Wilson's throw being low. Konetchy singled to left, scoring Oakes. Snodgrass let the ball wiggle out of the way, and Konetchy took second. Evans flied to Murray. Koney going to third before the ball was returned. As Phelps was being thrown out at first, Konetchy scored. Bugs tossed just three balls at Hauser, all being strikes.

In the fourth New York jumped to the lead. Devlin singled to centre and Merkle grounded to Mowrey, who threw to Hauser to force Devlin. Hauser dropped the ball and both runners were safe. Wilson sacrificed them along a base, and Raymond's single to left sent Devlin home, Merkle scoring while Snodgrass forced Bugs at second.

The Cardinals tied in the fifth. Ellis singled, Oakes walked, and Koney died at first. Evans was hit by the ball, and filled the bases. Then Doyle failed to stop Phelps's grounder, and Ellis came over with the tying run. With two down in the sixth St. Louis copped the game. Huggins singled, stole second, and scored when Ellis whacked the ball against the right-field fence.

Wiltse relieved Raymond in the eighth and Vic Willis took Lush's place when it looked stormy for the Cardinals in the ninth. The Cardinals filled up the bases, but Wiltse pitched himself out of mischief. The Giants had a good chance to break up the game in the final round. Well, the score shows what they did with the chance.

Phillies Win Brilliant Game.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 7.—Philadelphia defeated Chicago to-day by 1 to 0, in the greatest game of the season here. Neither team made an error and brilliant fielding plays were numerous. Stack, a right-hand twirler, who was recently sold to Philadelphia by Chicago, held his former team mates to three hits, not a hit being made off him until the seventh inning. Bates scored the only run after two were out in the third inning on a base on balls, a steal, and Grant's single. Doolan was sent to the clubhouse for objecting to a decision by Umpire Emslie. Moran was spiked in the eighth inning in touching out Zimmerman on a great throw to the plate by Bates. Evers has been suspended for three days by President Lynch for trouble which he had with Umpire Rigler yesterday. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Titus, rf	4	0	0	0	1
Bates, cf	3	1	0	6	1
Grant, 3b	4	0	3	1	0
Magee, lf	4	0	0	4	0
Br'st'd, 1b	3	0	0	6	1
Knabe, 2b	3	0	1	3	2
Doolan, ss	3	0	1	2	1
Walsh, ss	0	0	0	0	0
Moran, c	3	0	0	5	1
Dooin, c	0	0	0	0	0
Stack, p	2	0	0	0	3
Total	29	1	5	27	10

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zim'm'n, 2b	3	0	1	5	0
Sheck'd, lf	2	0	1	2	0
Schulte, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Chance, 1b	4	0	0	7	1
St'nf'dt, 3b	3	0	0	3	2
Hofman, cf	3	0	0	0	0
Tinker, ss	3	0	0	1	4
Archer, c	2	0	0	4	0
M'Intire, p	2	0	0	0	0
Brown, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Beaumont	0	0	0	0	0
Total	26	0	3	24	7

*Batted for McIntire in the eighth inning.

Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Hits—Off McIntyre, 4 in seven innings; off Brown, 1 in one inning. Sacrifice hit—Sheckard. Stolen bases—Zimmerman, (2,) Bates, Grant, Knabe, Schulte. Double play—Moran and Knabe. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 6. First base on balls—Off McIntyre, 2; off Stack, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Stack, (Steinfeldt.) Struck out—By McIntyre, 2; by Stack, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Emslie.

Superbas Slaughter Reds.

Brooklyn slaughtered Cincinnati yesterday, 10 to 0. Beebe was hit freely on top of free passes in the third and fourth, and gave way to Joe Doyle, late of the New York Americans, in the sixth. The latter was wild, and also fumbled two bunts, which, with timely hitting, allowed five runs in the sixth, the entire local team batting around. He was hit frequently after that, but reckless base running prevented runs. Barger was always effective. Wheat's hitting and Smith's fielding were features. Philadelphia has claimed Lumley, recently turned over to Binghamton by Brooklyn. Score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burch, rf	3	3	1	0	0
Daubert, rf	2	2	1	1	6
Wheat, lf	5	1	3	2	0
Hum'ell, 2b	5	0	2	2	5
Lennox, 3b	1	0	0	1	5
D'vids'n, cf	4	0	0	2	0
Smith, ss	3	1	1	2	7
Fergen, r.f	2	1	0	2	1
Barger, p	3	1	0	1	2
Total	28	10	9	27	22

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher, lf	2	0	0	1	0
Paskert, cf	4	0	0	2	1
H'blitz'l, 1b	3	0	2	7	0
Mitchell, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Egan, 2b	4	0	0	0	2
Downey, ss	4	0	0	4	1
Clarke, c	3	0	0	6	3
Doyle, 3b	3	0	1	1	0
Beebe, p	1	0	0	1	4
*Miller	1	0	0	0	0
Joe Doyle, p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	30	0	4	24	12

*Batted for Beebe in the sixth.

Errors—Daubert, Jim Doyle, Joe Doyle, 2.

Brooklyn	0	0	3	2	0	5	0	0	—10
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 6. Two-base hits—Jim Doyle. Three-base hit—Wheat. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, Bergen, Barger. Sacrifice fly—Daubert. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Stolen base—Paskert. Bases on balls—Off Beebe, 4; off Joe Doyle, 4; off Barger, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Barger, (Beschler.) Wild pitch—Joe Doyle. Passed ball—Clark. Hits—Off Beebe, 5 in five innings. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Brennan. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes.

Pirates Win Short Game.

BOSTON, June 7.—A downpour of rain, coming while Pittsburg was at the bat in the eighth inning, turned the field into a veritable pond, causing the game to be called, and the visitors won from Boston, 3 to 1. Brown weakened in the fifth inning, allowing Pittsburg to overcome the locals' lead. The score:

PITTSBURG.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b	3	1	1	0	2
C'pbell, cf	4	0	1	0	0
Clarke, lf	2	0	0	2	0
Wagner, ss	3	0	0	1	6
J. Miller, 2b	3	0	1	4	3
Flynn, 1b	3	0	0	10	0
Wilson, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Simon, c	2	1	1	3	0
Leifield, p	1	1	1	0	3
Total	24	3	5	21	14

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Collins, lf	3	0	0	4	0
Herzog, 3b	3	1	1	1	4
Sharpe, 1b	3	0	1	7	1
R. Miller, rf	3	0	1	1	0
Shean, 2b	3	0	0	3	2
Beck, cf	3	0	1	1	0
Sw'ney, ss	3	0	0	2	0
Graham, c	2	0	0	2	1
Brown, p	1	0	0	0	1
*Smith	1	0	0	0	0
Frock, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	25	1	4	21	9

*Batted for Brown in the fifth inning.

Errors—Byrne, Campbell, Frock.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Hits—Off Brown, 4 in five innings; off Frock, 1 in two innings. Sacrifice hit—Leifield. Sacrifice fly—Clarke. Stolen bases—Byrne, Campbell. Double plays—Wagner, Miller, and Flynn; Wagner and Flynn. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 6; Boston, 3. First base on balls—Off Brown, 4. First base on Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Boston, 1. Struck out—By Brown, 2; by Leifield, 2. Time of game—One hour and twenty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Kane.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

Connecticut League.

Northampton, 3; Bridgeport, 0.
Waterbury, 9; Holyoke, 8.
New Haven, 1; Hartford, 0.
New Britain, 4; Springfield, 8.

New York State League.

Wilkesbarre, 3; Utica, 2, (10 innings.)
Elmira, 2; Troy, 1, (10 innings.)
Albany, 3; Binghamton, 1.
Scranton, 7; Syracuse, 1.

New England League.

Lawrence, 3; Brockton, 0.
New Bedford, 4; Worcester, 8.
Worcester, 6; New Bedford, 2, (14 innings.)
Fall River, 4; Lowell, 1.
Lynn, 11; Haverhill, 2.

Tri-State League.

Harrisburg, 4; Reading, 1.
Harrisburg, 4; Reading, 3.
Trenton, 6; Williamsport, 5.
Lancaster, 7; Johnstown, 3.
Altoona, 10; York, 3.

American Association.

Minneapolis, 6; Indianapolis, 3.
Columbus, 6; Kansas City, 4.
St. Paul, 5; Toledo, 1.
Milwaukee, 8; Louisville, 5.

Southern League.

Nashville, 6; New Orleans, 3.
Atlanta, 5; Montgomery, 4.
Birmingham, 2; Chattanooga, 0.
Mobile, 3; Memphis, 1.

Senators Get New Catcher.

LAWRENCE, Mass., June 7.—Catcher Edward Ainsmith of the Lawrence Club of the New England League was secured to-day by the Washington American League Club. Pitcher Hovlik of Washington will be transferred to Lawrence.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 5; New York, 4.
Brooklyn, 10; Cincinnati, 0.
Philadelphia, 1; Chicago, 0.
Pittsburg, 3; Boston, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 4; St. Louis, 0.
Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 4.
Detroit, 4; Washington, 2.
Boston, 7; Chicago, 6, (13 innings.)

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Rochester, 3; Toronto, 0, (12 innings.)
Newark, 7; Providence, 1.
Jersey City, 4; Baltimore, 3.
Buffalo at Montreal—Rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	25	15	.625	St. Louis	21	22	.488
New York	26	16	.619	**Brooklyn**	20	22	.465
Cincinnati	20	19	.513	Philadelphia	16	22	.427
Pittsburg	19	18	.513	Boston	15	27	.357

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
New York	27	11	.710	Cleveland	16	19	.457
Philadelphia	26	13	.667	Washington	17	25	.405
Detroit	28	16	.636	Chicago	13	23	.361
Boston	22	18	.550	St. Louis	18	32	.360

EASTERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Toronto	25	17	.595	Buffalo	19	19	.500
Newark	25	18	.581	Baltimore	18	21	.462
Providence	19	17	.528	Montreal	14	21	.400
Rochester	21	19	.525	Jersey City	15	24	.385

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Boston—Two games.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Boston at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Providence at Newark.
Baltimore at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Montreal.
Rochester at Toronto.

VAUGHN SHUTS OUT ST. LOUIS BROWNS

Gov. Hadley and Staff See Yankees Win Game for Charity.

THE SCORE.

New York...	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Hemphill, cf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Wolter, rf	5	1	1	2	0	0
Chase, 1b	5	1	2	14	0	0
Laporte, 2b	5	0	1	2	3	0
Cree, lf	3	0	2	2	0	0
Foster, ss	5	1	1	2	3	0
Austin, 3b	3	1	1	0	7	0
Mitchell, c	3	0	1	4	2	0
Vaughn, p	4	0	2	0	1	0
Total	37	4	12	27	16	0

ST. LOUIS.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Stone, rf	3	0	1	1	0	0
Truesdale, 2b	4	0	3	1	0	0
Wallace, ss	4	0	1	6	7	0
Griggs, lf	4	0	1	2	0	1
Newnam, 1b	4	0	1	11	0	1
Schweitzer, cf	2	0	0	1	0	0
Hartzell, 3b	3	0	0	0	2	0
Killifer, c	3	0	0	5	2	0
Gilligan, p	3	0	0	0	4	2
Total	30	0	7	27	15	4

Two-base hit—Vaughn. Sacrifice hit—Austin. Double plays—Gilligan, Wallace, and Newnam; Laporte and Chase; Laporte, Foster, and Chase; Wallace and Newnam Passed ball—Mitchell. Stolen bases—Foster, Schweitzer, (2,) Austin, Wolter, Stone, Wallace. Hit by pitched ball—By Vaughn, (Schweitzer.) Wild pitch—Gilligan. Bases on balls—Off Gilligan, 5; off Vaughn, 1. Struck out—By Gilligan, 1; by Vaughn, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; New York, 12. Time of game—One hour and fifty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Connolly.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 7.—The New York Yankees and the St. Louis Browns played for charity to-day, before a crowd of about 7,500, but that did not prevent the visitors from walking away with the game, 4 runs to 0, and incidentally Vaughn, who pitched for New York, showed no charity to the local batsmen. He let them down with seven hits, three of which went to one man, Truesdale. The rest of O'Connor's men did well to see the ball as it came over the plate. One after another they swung viciously at the spot where they thought the pellet would be, or stood helplessly at the plate as the umpire called one, two, three.

The visitors slammed Gilligan, the Browns' pitcher, from one corner of the field to another, every member of the team getting a hit and Chase, Vaughn, and Cree collecting two each.

Society turned out en masse for the game, the proceeds of which will go to the Oak Ridge Outing Farm Association. Gov. Hadley and his staff occupied a box back of the Yankees' bench.

The game was a stand-off up to the fifth inning, when the visitors started the slaughter of Gilligan. After Vaughn had lifted to Schweitzer, Hemphill strolled and was thrown out stealing second. Wolter rapped a single over second and scored on Chase's single, Chase going to third when Griggs's return throw rolled to the grand stand. Laporte put a single past Hartzell, scoring Chase. Cree got a single to right and Laporte went to third and was retired trying to pull off a double steal.

The third tally came the next inning. Foster hit for a single, advancing on Austin's sacrifice. Mitchell rolled out and Vaughn doubled to centre, scoring Foster. Hemphill retired the side.

The fourth and last run came home in the eighth. Austin and Mitchell singled. Vaughn, attempting to sacrifice, beat out a bunt, filling the sacks. Then Austin scored when Newnam fumbled Hemphill's roller.

Tigers in Their Winning Stride.

DETROIT, Mich., June 7.—Washington outbatted Detroit eight hits to four to-day, but the home team turned its hitting to better account and won by a score of 4 to 2. Killian was effective, except in the second and fifth innings. This made the tenth straight victory for Detroit. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
D. Jones, lf	4	1	2	2	0
Bush, ss	2	1	0	2	2
Donovan, cf	0	0	0	6	0
Cobb, cf	4	1	0	2	0
Craw'd, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Deleh'ty, 2b	3	1	1	2	2
Mor'ty, 3b	3	0	0	0	3
T. Jones, 1b	1	0	0	14	0
Schmidt, c	2	0	0	8	2
Killian, p	3	0	0	0	4
Total	28	4	4	27	13

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Milan, cf	4	0	0	1	0
Lelivelt, lf	3	0	1	0	0
Gessler, rf	4	0	2	3	0
Unglaub, 1b	4	1	1	13	2
McB'de, ss	3	0	0	3	0
Killifer, 2b	3	0	0	0	0
Conroy, 3b	4	0	1	1	7
Street, c	4	1	3	1	2
Reisling, p	2	0	0	2	2
Total	31	2	8	24	14

Error—Conroy.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—4
Washington	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Three-base hit—Delehanty. Sacrifice hits—T. Jones, Schmidt, McBride, Reisling. Stolen bases—Bush, (2,) Cobb. Double play—Bush, Delehanty, and T. Jones. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; Washington, 6. First base on balls—Off Killian, 2; off Reisling, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Reisling, (T. Jones.) Struck out—By Killian, 2; by Reisling, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Perrine and O'Loughlin.

Boston Takes Long Game.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Boston defeated Chicago, 7 to 6, to-day after thirteen innings. Both Cicotte and Scott were driven from the mound. Lewis made a home run in the sixth inning. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf	4	0	0	4	0
Lord, 3b	6	0	3	2	1
B'dley, 1b	5	1	0	20	0
Speaker, cf	5	1	1	2	0
Wagner, ss	5	1	0	2	1
G'dner, 2b	5	1	2	1	0
Lewis, lf	5	1	3	0	0
Carrigan, c	5	1	1	6	2
Cicotte, p	2	1	1	0	2
Wood, p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	44	7	11	33	20

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
French, rf	7	0	1	0	0
White, cf	6	1	1	1	0
Zeider, 2b	5	0	0	3	10
D'gh'ty, lf	5	2	2	3	0
Mullen, 1b	1	1	0	5	1
Gandil, 1b	4	1	1	13	1
Purtell, 3b	5	1	3	0	4
Bl'kb'ne, ss	4	0	0	3	4
†Smith	1	0	0	0	0
Block, c	3	0	1	7	2
*Collins	0	0	0	0	0
Payne, c	1	0	0	1	1
Scott, p	2	0	0	0	2
Young, p	0	0	0	0	0
Walsh, p	4	0	1	1	3
Total	48	6	10	39	28

*Ran for Block in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Blackburne in the thirteenth inning.

Errors—French, Zeider, Purtell, Lord, Wagner, Gardner.

Boston	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—7
Chicago ...	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Gardner, Carrigan, Lord. Home run—Lewis. Hits—Off Scott, 7 in five and two-third innings; off Walsh, 4 in seven innings; off Young, 0 in one-third innings; off Cicotte, 5 in five and one-third innings; off Wood, 5 in seven and two-third innings. Sacrifice hits—Hooper, (2,) Block. Stolen bases—Zeider, Wagner, Speaker, Dougherty, Gandil, Walsh, Block, Bradley. Struck out—By Scott, 1; by Walsh, 3; by Cicotte, 3; by Wood, 3. Bases on balls—Off Cicotte, 2; off Scott, 3; off Wood, 2. Double plays—Purtell, Zeider, and Mullen; Wood and Bradley; Blackburne and Gandil. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Boston, 5. Hit by pitcher—By Wood, (Blackburne.) Wild pitches—Cicotte, Walsh. Passed ball—Payne. Time of game—Three hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Kerin and Sheridan.

Naps Win on Athletics' Errors.

CLEVELAND, June 7.—Cleveland took the first of the series from Philadelphia, 6 to 4, taking advantage of Philadelphia's numerous errors. Livingstone, who has been out of the game for two weeks, tried to catch, but his weak leg gave way and caused his retirement. Score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney, cf	4	3	2	3	0
Niles, lf	4	1	1	2	0
Turner, ss	4	0	2	2	4
Lajoie, 2b	3	0	0	0	6
Flick, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Stovall, 1b	4	0	0	13	0
Bemis, c	4	0	0	6	1
Perring, 3b	3	1	1	0	2
F'k'b'g, p	2	1	0	0	3
Total	32	6	6	27	16

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hartsel, lf	4	0	1	0	0
Oldring, cf	4	0	1	0	0
Collins, 2b	4	0	0	3	2
Baker, 3b	4	0	0	2	3
Davis, 1b	4	1	2	12	0
Murphy, rf	4	1	1	3	0
Barry, ss	4	1	2	1	4
Liv'stone, c	2	1	1	1	1
Lapp, c	2	0	1	2	1
Morgan, p	2	0	0	0	3
*Bender	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	4	9	24	14

*Batted for Morgan in ninth inning.

Errors—Stovall, Perring, Baker, Davis, Barry, Livingstone, (3.)

Cleveland	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1—4

Two-base hits—Turner, Davis, Oldring. Three-base hits—Graney, Murphy. Sacrifice hit—Morgan. Stolen bases—Perring, Graney. Double play—Falkenberg, Turner, and Stovall. First base on balls—Off Morgan, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Morgan, 1, (Lajoie.) Struck out—By Falkenberg, 5; by Morgan, 3. First base on errors—Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Egan.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Skeeters Beat Baltimore Again.

Jersey City took another game from Baltimore at West Side Park yesterday. Deininger made three of the Skeeters' four runs. Manser pitched good ball for the locals, while Malloy, who started the game for the Birds, was sent to the bench in the fourth. The score:

BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Slagle, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Gcode, cf	4	0	0	1	0
Hall, 3b	4	1	2	2	4
Clancy, 1b	4	1	1	14	0
Nicholls, ss	2	1	1	0	3
Schmidt, rf	4	0	2	0

TOM FLANAGAN IS JOHNSON'S MANAGER

Canadian to Handle Business End of Fight for Negro—Rumors at Ben Lomond.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—That Tom Flanagan will act as business manager for Jack Johnson until after the big fight of July 4 was the announcement made today at the beach quarters. Johnson made the announcement in the following signed statement:

"Tom Flanagan will help me manage my business affairs until July 5, 1910. While not a prize fighter, he is one of the best-known amateur athletes who has ever competed, and is respected for his honesty and integrity by the press and the public the world over. When the Marathon craze hit the east after the Olympian games in London in 1908, Flanagan spent his time and money developing Tom Longboat, the Canadian Indian, and other famous runners in turning over to the professional ranks in order to secure good competition. I am sorry that I cannot have Flanagan with me for a longer period, but his business interests in Canada require his attention, and he would not consent to absent himself from them any longer."

This statement is said to mean that Johnson will conduct his own business affairs, and that he will have no manager for the time being. Flanagan and Sig Hart will do the clerical work, but it will be the name of Jack Johnson that will be attached to all contracts.

George Little, aside from making threats to acquaintances about stopping the fight, kept quiet to-day. He again attempted to have Chief of Police Martin interfere, but the latter refused to take any part in the controversy. Johnson served notice on the proprietors of his training camp that he would not remain if Little were allowed around the quarters, and the Chicagoan was conspicuous to-day by his absence.

Johnson did the usual twelve miles of road work in the morning. It was on the programme to do some gymnasium work in the afternoon, but on account of the cold weather and the fact that he is low in weight, he rested in the afternoon. Instead of gymnasium work there was a musicale in his private quarters, with "Prof." Burns thumping the piano and Johnson playing the bass viol. He will box again to-morrow.

BEN LOMOND, Cal., June 7.—Closely following the managerial break in Jack Johnson's camp there are indications to-night of something brewing in Jeffries's camp. Just what is in the air cannot be learned, but the presence at Ben Lomond of Eddie Graney, a San Francisco referee, and Jack Gleason, one of the promoters of the fight, give rise to rumors and speculation.

Graney said he came to Ben Lomond merely to see Jeffries and Corbett in action in their first sparring bout, but this explanation is not generally accepted around the camp. Graney and Sam Berger, Jeffries's manager, are said to be anything but friendly, and vague rumors floating about the camp have it that the presence of the "Honest Blacksmith" does not augur well for Sam. Gleason, like Graney, he came to see Jeffries and "Gentleman Jim" don the gloves for the first time.

Jeffries's good humor seems to be the best barometer of conditions in the camp, and if any disturbing winds are blowing as a result of Gleason and Graney's visit they have not yet ruffled the feelings of Jeffries.

For the second time the first boxing bout between Jeffries and Corbett suffered a postponement and caused keen disappointment to a large crowd of enthusiasts who came down from San Francisco to see the former champion and the undefeated one in action. At the last moment Jeffries decided to await the completion of his outdoor ring before donning the gloves with Corbett.

Camp visitors were entertained with a warmly contested game of handball between the two former champions. It was refereed by Jack Gleason.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The first large wager in Chicago on the coming Jeffries-Johnson prizefight was made to-day between Andy Craig and Edward Dickinson. Craig bet $10,0000 to $6,000 that Jeffries would win. The wager was made at a hotel, following a discussion of the fight among a party of politicians and sportsmen.

SULLIVAN DEFEATS STEWART.

Reversal of Form in Ten-Round Bout at Fairmont A. C.

The most surprising thing about the ten-round bout between Jim Stewart and Jack (Twin) Sullivan last night at the Fairmont Athletic Club was the absolute reversal of form that the go showed. Stewart while being a big, healthly-looking fellow, never showed much knowledge of the game, and Sullivan, while never a world-beater, does know something about fighting, and this the wise ones counted on to bring victory in accordance with their prognostication.

Sullivan might have received the decision from some referees solely on his work in the last round. He evidently thought that he would have little trouble in disposing of Stewart, for he showed no evidences of having trained very much, and he was heavier than he ever was. At that he was fully 25 pounds under Stewart's avoirdupois, the latter weighing about 200. Stewart also had the other physical advantages.

The bout was not of the exhilarating order, the men boxing rather poorly and clinching a lot. Sullivan, of course, excelled in what fine points there were shown, and Stewart's principal asset was his weight. This he used to the fullest advantage and his tactics in this direction saved him repeatedly.

The bout was a rather even thing on general average until the last round, when Sullivan piled into his big opponent and punished him about the head and body so effectively that he had him hanging on. It was one of the bloodiest encounters seen around here in some time, both having their left eyes cut, from which the blood flowed freely.

LANGFORD AND KETCHEL.

Coffroth Closes Match for Fight at Colma on July 2.

J. W. Coffroth, the California fight promoter, yesterday signed with managers for Sam Langford and Stanley Ketchel for a fight of not les than twenty-five rounds to be fought on July 2 at Colma, Cal. The fight is on the basis of 60 per cent. to the winner and 40 per cent. to the loser, with a guarantee of $30,000.

Good Card for Sharkey Club.

A good card has been arranged for the weekly stag of the Sharkey Club to-morrow night. Bobby Wilson, the Canadian lightweight, will meet Bill Donovan, the Quaker City fighter, in the main bout for ten rounds. It will be a fast mill, as both boys know how to mix it. Donovan is the best boy turned out in Philadelphia this year, and he has held his own with Mickey Gannon, Young Erne, and others. For the semi-final Battling Larry Ryan will meet Mike Farrell, and there will be several good preliminary scraps.

Coulon and Burns To-night.

Johnny Coulon and Frankie Burns will furnish the feature bout to-night at the Empire Athletic Club. Burns in fifty fights has never taken the count and has a close decision over Coulon. He has scored a number of clever victories and is said to be in splendid shape for Coulon. The latter is anxious to reverse the former decision and will make a fast fight. The winner will get a chance to go to California and fight, as Jimmy Coffroth has made both lads an offer to fight Monte Attell, the winner of the contest to get the preference. The list of preliminaries will be unusually interesting.

Penn May Lose Track Honors.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 7.—An investigation has been begun into the eligibility of Dean Waite of Syracuse, who won second place in the shot put in the intercollegiate track games. It has been stated that Waite entered the freshman class at Syracuse from Colgate last Fall and is ineligible for track competition till next Fall. In case the report is confirmed Pennsylvania will lose the title of intercollegiate winner this year. The Quakers took 27½ points and Yale 25½. Coy and Kilpatrick of Yale took second and third in the shot put, and if Waite's points are thrown out they will move up to first and second in the event, and Yale will get 2 more points added to her score, making 27½, the same as Pennsylvania's score.

ON THE TENNIS COURTS.

The Long Island tennis championship was continued yesterday on the courts of the Kings County Tennis Club, Brooklyn, and though the players were bothered a good deal by the wind and dust, the semi-final round was reached in both sections. The summary:

Men's Singles.—First Round—G. Steinacher defeated Roy Richey by default; Harry C. Martin defeated Miles Charlock, 7—5, 6—2.

Second Round—C. F. Plympton defeated G. Steinacher, 6—3, 6—4; R. H. Boggs defeated Charles Chambers, 6—8, 6—1, 6—4; S. H. Voshell defeated Dr. W. H. Ross, 6—2, 6—0.

Third Round—Samuel A. Westfall defeated Joseph T. McMahon, 7—9, 6—0, 6—3; Walter M. Hall defeated C. F. Plympton, 6—2, 6—1.

Reversals of form on the part of women lawn tennis champions caused a sensation at the beginning of their cup singles yesterday, as Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Elizabeth H. Moore met defeat in their first matches on the clay courts of the Englewood Field Club, at Englewood, N. J. More than twenty of the fair wielders of the racket are entered for the cup, previously held by Miss Edna Wildey, and there is more class in the event than in any similar tournament that has been played in this vicinity this season. The summary:

Women's Cup Singles.—First Round—Miss Clara Kuttroff defeated Miss Gertrude de la Torre, 6—1, 6—2; Miss S. K. Brown defeated Miss Edna Wildey by default; Mrs. S. F. Weaver defeated Mrs. Walter C. Aufferman, 8—6, 0—6, 6—3; Miss Elizabeth C. Bunce defeated Miss Marie Wagner, 3—6, 6—2, 8—6.

Second Round—Miss E. W. Smith defeated Mrs. John Blanchard, 6—3, 6—0; Mrs. L. Haight defeated Miss Adele Cragin, 6—1, 6—0; Miss Louise E. Hammond defeated Miss Gordon Hamilton, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Clara Kuttroff defeated Miss S. K. Brown, 6—1, 6—2; Mrs. Louis S. Coe defeated Mrs. George De Gersdorff, 6—2, 2—6, 6—3; Mrs. George L. Chapman defeated Miss Elizabeth H. Moore, 8—6, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Florence Sheldon defeated Miss Florence Van Vleck, 6—0, 6—3.

Men's Cup Singles.—Third Round—G. A. L. Dionne defeated Benjamin M. Phillips, 9—7, 6—3; Carleton R. Gardner defeated Dr. Ewing E. Taylor by default; Edwin P. Fischer defeated C. Frederick Watson, Jr., 6—4, 6—0.

Fourth Round—Charles M. Bull, Jr., defeated George M. Church, 6—4, 9—7; Carleton R. Gardner defeated Wylie C. Grant, 6—0, 6—3.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—Harold H. Hackett and Carleton R. Gardner defeated Thomas Russell and J. M. Merrill, 6—0, 6—0; John Tomlinson and Dr. Ewing E. Taylor defeated Seymoure Johnson and partner by default; Charles M. Bull, Jr., and George M. Church defeated John Holman and D. Dennis, 6—3, 6—0; C. Frederick Watson, Jr., and Frederick F. De Rham defeated A. L. Lindley and A. D. Sherwood, 6—2, 6—4.

In straight sets Dr. William Rosenbaum yesterday won the consolation singles portion of the Felipe Challenge Cup singles on the courts of the New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeating Frederick C. Bagg, 8—6, 6—3. In the semi-finals Bagg defeated Julio M. Steinacher, 6—2, 6—2, and Dr. Rosenbaum defeated the Columbia University player, D. V. Peiser, 6—4, 5—7, 8—6.

Kingsley School Wins at Tennis.

Kingsley School defeated Morristown School yesterday at tennis by 4 sets to 1 on the Morristown courts at Essex Fels. Kingsley captured the doubles and three singles.

BELMONT'S COLT WINS HUDSON STAKES

Son of $125,000 Stallion Adam Captures the Feature Event at Gravesend.

There were some remarkable post prices against the best horses, and in most cases the victors, at the Brooklyn Jockey Club's Gravesend track yesterday. For the start, James R. Keene's fast four-year-old Hilarious just rocked home first at odds of 3 to 1, when betting men ought to have considered 3 to 10 a good price. Hilarious just loped along behind Madman, the pacemaker, with Jockey Powers going through the form of riding a finish on the Keene colt. Hilarious won rather comfortably by a length, Madman dying fast at the end, but being so far ahead of the others that he could not help getting second place.

Dandy Dixon, against which no price would have been good except for the luck and chance natural in a big field of moderate class horses, just squeezed in first by a head before Sir Cleges for the second race, a mile and a furlong, selling, with eight runners. Sir Cleges had a lot of foot in the early running, but after making the pace to the head of the stretch, he seemingly missed something that is usual in his preparation on the days when he wins, and was going back to Lad of Langdon, third at the winning post.

August Belmont sent two horses to the post for the stake feature, but one would have answered the purpose, though it looks a sure thing that the Belmont winner of the Hudson Stakes, at five furlongs, a son of the $125,000 stallion Adam, is a better race horse than the second Belmont representative, Heretic, by Hastings. Trap Rock, the Adam colt, out of Toplary, was so prominent in the front throughout the race, and so surely held the stakes at his mercy after the three furlongs, that there was no need for Heretic to ever make a move, and though there was no declaration, there was no shadow of necessity for a declaration, as the horses were coupled and the early ill-luck of Heretic would have made perseverance with the Hastings-Hoopstick gelding unnecessary abuse.

Reybourn, a stout two-year-old under the care of "Farmer Bill" Scully of Kentucky, cleverly took the mile and a sixteenth handicap, at odds of 5 to 1, from a field of eight useful horses. Incision, well forward all the way, was first in the selling sprint for two-year olds, after a smart fight at the finish with the pacemaker, Pennyroyal, a 10-to-1 chance. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, handicap; about six furlongs.

J. R. Keene's ch. c. Hilarious, by Voter-Harpsichord, 125, (Powers,) 3 to 1 and even ..... 1[1]
H. G. Bedwell's br. c. Madman, 117, (Reid,) 13 to 5 and even ..... 2[4]
S. C. Hildreth's ch. c., Joe Madden, 122, (Dugan,) 20 to 1 and 7 to 1 ..... 3[b]
Prince Gal, b. c., 105, (McGee,) 8 to 1; Berry Maid, br. f., 107, (Thomas,) 20 to 1; Uncas Chief, b. c., 95, (McCahey,) 30 to 1; Tim Pippin, b. g., 105, (Fairbrother,) 6 to 1; Star Blue, ch. c., 94, (Estep,) 50 to 1, also ran. Time—1:11. Won driving.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a furlong.

Mrs. G. E. Perrin's blk. c. Dandy Dixon, by Sir Dixon-Dordia, 108, (Lang,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1 ..... 1[b]
R. F. Carman's b. g. Sir Cleges, 105, (Dugan,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2 ..... 2[3]
R. E. Watkins's b. g. Lad of Langden, 105, (Glass,) 7 to 2 and even 3½
Rockstone, b. g., 105, (King,) 4 to 1; Neoskaletta, br. m., 103, (Reid,) 15 to 1; Killiecrankie, ch. m., 103, (Bergen,) 50 to 1; Nadjin, ch. g., 105, (Thomas,) 12 to 1, and Belleview, ch. g., 105, (Davis,) 30 to 1, also ran. Time—1:54 2-5. Won driving.

THIRD RACE.—The Hudson, of $3,500, for two-year-olds; five furlongs.

A. Belmont's ch. c. Trap Rock, by Rock Sand-Toplary, 125, (Dugan,) 2 to 5 and — to 6 ..... 1[4]
M. L. Schwartz's br. c. Doncaster, 115, (Powers,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1 ..... 2[1½]
H. L. Shaw's ch. f., 112, (Davis,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5 ..... 3[3]
Sebago, b. c., 115, (Thomas,) 8 to 1; Heretic, ch. g., 112, (Reid,) 2 to 5; The Bailiff's Daughter, b. f., 112, (Deverick,) 40 to 1; Aldivia, b. f., 112, (Archibald,) 12 to 1, and Kingpin, ch. c., 115, (Doyle,) 40 to 1, also ran. Time—1.02 2-5. Won easily.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile and a sixteenth.

W. F. A. Mulholland's b. c. Reybourn, by Star Shoot-Last Resort, 96, (Glass,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5 ..... 1[a]
J. R. Keene's ch. c. Grasmere, 111, (Powers,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10 ..... 2[4]
H. G. Bedwell's ch. g. Berkeley, 106, (Reid,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1 ..... 3[4]
Guy Fisher, b. c., 106, (Gilbert,) 10 to 1; Dorante, b. h., 110, (Thomas,) 8 to 1; Firestone, ch. h., 127, (Dugan,) 4 to 1; Merry Knight, b. c., 98, (McCahey,) 60 to 1, and Longminster, ch. c., 95, (Benschotten,) 40 to 1, also ran. Time—1.46 4-5.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; five and a half furlongs.

W. G. Yanke's blk. c. Incision, by Cesarion-Belle Swift, 106, (McGee,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5 ..... 1[1a]
H. G. Bedwell's blk. c., Pennyroyal, 106, (Thomas,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1 ..... 2[1b]
W. F. A. Mulholland's br. f. Muff, 99, (Glass,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1 ..... 3[b]
Miss Jonah, ch. f., 101, (Reid,) 16 to 5; Maromara, br. f., 102, (Bergen,) 15 to 1; Explicit, blk. c., 97, (Estep,) 8 to 1; White Wool, ch. c., 109, (Powers,) 5 to 1; Rinda, b. f., 103, (Glass,) 15 to 1; Firewood, b. c., 102, (Lang,) 15 to 1; Matchmaster, ch. c., 97, (Benschotten,) 60 to 1, also ran. Time—1:09. Won handily.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

T. W. O'Brien's b. g. Perry Johnson, by Meddler-Belle Hoyt, 97, (Glass,) even and 2 to 5 ..... 1[1]
H. M. Zeigler's b. c. Ashwell, 106, (Reid,) 3 to 1 and even ..... 2[3]
G. P. Sherman's b. h. Charivari, 95, (Estep,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1 ..... 3[4]
Young Belle, b. f., 95, (Ural,) 15 to 1; George Field, ch. g., 101, (Gross,) 6 to 1; Dracoola, ch. f., 95, (Thomas,) 10 to 1; Shawnee, br. f., 102, (Lang,) 50 to 1; Queen's Song, b. f., 95, (McCahey,) 15 to 1; Leopardstown, ch. g., 92, (Hyland,) 60 to 1; Lady Frederick, ch. f., 90, (Gordon;) Doctor Stone, blk. g., 92, (Moore,) 50 to 1, and Kingston Belle, b. f., 98, (Brady,) 50 to 1, also ran. Time—1:50 2-5. Won easily.

Entries for Gravesend Racing.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; about six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Top Note	103	Sixty 98
District Attorney	106	Rosimiro 103
Polypheme	93	*Troublemaker 96
Sir Alvescot	105	Horace E. 103
*Jeanne d'Arc	100	Tubal 99
*Hampton Court	92	*Lord Strephenson.. 87
Salvolatile	102	Righteasy 111
W. T. Overton	101	Myles O'Connell 92
Follie Levy	106	

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; steeplechase handicap; about two and a half miles.

Mellow Mint	154	Xebec	134
Dr. Keith	137	Also eligible:	
Blackbridge	148	Plate Glass	138
Nestor	130	Sir Ritchie	138
Grandpa	142	Monte Carlo	146
Bound Brook	135	Rossfenton	153
D'Acra	133		

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five furlongs.

George Witt	110	Hectagon	100
Old Squaw	97	Aldrian	112
Rye Straw	105	O. U. Buster	97
Lochiel	115	*Pickaninny	92
Maid	100	Swish	112
*War Jig	97	F. Ruhsteller	107

FOURTH RACE.—The Carlton, for three-year-olds; one mile.

Fauntleroy	122	Starbottle	118
Sager	118	The Turk	126
Everett	114	Prince Imperial	122
Sweep	126	Dalmatian	122

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one and one-fourth miles.

Belleview	105	Nadzu	107
Petronius	98	The Peer	105
*Pins and Needles	108		

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; five and one-half furlongs.

Mr. Golightly	101	Nova	104
Sir Raymond	107	Handrunning	107
Garneau	107	Adam Bede	107
Rory	104	Jane Thorpe	104
Cu Bon	107	Kaufman	104
Rogon	107	Flying Feet	107
Blackfoot	107	Tender Bloom	104

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

MOORE WINS MACKAY CUP.

American Exhibitors Take Two Prizes at London Horse Show.

LONDON, June 7.—Judge William H. Moore of New York to-day repeated his last year's victory at the International Horse Show at the Olympia, when his four-in-hand (park team) won the gold challenge cup offered by Clarence H. Mackay of New York, which now becomes the permanent possession of Judge Moore. The class was a strong one and included many of the best park teams in England.

Miss Lulu Long of Kansas City won second honors for novice single light harness horses with The King. Miss Long was the first American winner in the day's judging. The attendance was much better than yesterday.

HARRADON HEADS AUTO TRADE

Association to Enter Aviation Field—New Garage Committee.

William M. Harradon was re-elected President of the New York Trade Association at the annual meeting yesterday at the Hotel Cumberland. C. W. Wurster of Wyckoff, Church & Partridge was re-elected First Vice President, W. W. Burke of Carl H. Page & Co. Second Vice President, W. H. Yule of the B. F. Goodrich Company of New York Treasurer, and Walter R. Lee was re-elected Secretary and General Manager for what will be his fourth consecutive term. C. Andrade, Jr., of the R. M. Owen Company, as counsel for the association, is also a Director, with W. A. Evans of the American Locomotive Company, E. J. Harlam of the Sagamore Garage Company, E. H. Broadwell of the Fisk Rubber Company, Peter Hoyt of Hoyt & De Mallie, Incorporated, C. H. Larson of the Oldsmobile Company of New York, W. C. Poertner of the Poertner Motor Car Company, and A. J. Inderreiden of the Warner Instrument Company.

Interest centers chiefly in the Garage Committee, of which Sydney B. Bowman has been made Chairman. With him will be J. M. De Mallie of Hoyt & De Mallie, Incorporated, Benjamin Blumenthal of the West End Auto Palace, Harry Strasbourger of the Lenox Garage, and J. L. Joscelyn of the Joscelyn Stable Company.

The one branch of the association that has been allowed to lie dormant has been the Contest Committee. In order to revive this important feature W. C. Poertner of the Poertner Motor Car Company has been made Chairman. His associates are R. H. Johnston of the White Company, and C. H. Larson of the Oldsmobile Company of New York.

A Committee on Aviation was created at the urgent request of many of the stockholders, with C. W. Wurster as Chairman. Serving with him on the committee are W. H. Yule and A. J. Inderreiden.

To Oppose Ocean Parkway Bill.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Licensed Automobile Association, held yesterday, a committee consisting of Messrs. Plummer of the Locomobile Company of America, Fosdick of the Hol-Tan Company, and C. P. Skinner of the Mitchell Motor Car Company was appointed to go to Albany, and, with the committee appointed by the Auto Trade Association and the Long Island Auto Club, oppose the Ocean Parkway (Cullen-Goodspeed) bill before the Governor.

Boston Beats New York at Golf.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—There was another exciting match in the intercity golf contest between Boston and New York at the Huntington Country Club to-day. Boston won by eight matches to seven, and it was only when the last pair returned to the clubhouse that the result became known. The destination of the championship and the Griscom Cup actually hinged upon the match between Miss K. F. Duncan of Boston and Mrs. F. T. Hayes of New York. Twenty-one holes were played before the first named secured the match and a victory for the Boston team. The summary:

BOSTON.		NEW YORK.	
Mrs. E. C. Wheeler	1	Miss L. B. Hyde	0
Miss F. C. Osgood	0	Miss G. R. Mix	1
Miss H. S. Curtis	1	Mrs. F. H. Polhemus	0
Miss Anita Phipps	0	Mrs. S. F. Lefferts	1
Miss E. S. Porter	0	Mrs. L. Swift	1
Mrs. X. Semple	1	Mrs. F. W. Morgan	0
Mrs. F. H. Betcheldr.	1	Mrs. M. D. Paterson	0
Miss A. Underwood	0	Mrs. M P. Rodgers	1
Miss K. F. Duncan	1	Mrs. F. T. Hayes	0
Miss C. E. Morrill	1	Mrs. E. F. Donahue	0
Miss C. L. Duncan	0	Mrs. R. S. Smith	1
Miss E. W. Allen	0	Miss W. K. Wettmore	1
Mrs. G. H. Converse	1	Mrs. G. E. Cunningham	0
Miss C. Shreve	0	ham	—
Mrs. C. P. Barrows	1	Mrs. L. W. Hornblower	1
Total	8	Mrs. G. W. Rendigs	0
		Total	7

Cutler Retains Place as Stroke.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 7.—After experimenting yesterday and to-day with various new combinations in the order of the Harvard 'Varsity crew, Coach Wray in the final practice sprint late to-day reverted to the order as the crew rowed in the Cornell race, with Roger Cutler back at stroke. In some of the shifts tried Cutler had been displaced by Sargent. It is understood that further experimental changes may still be made before the crew leaves for New London on Sunday.

ROBERTSON WINS YALE HILL CLIMB

Caleb Bragg's Defeat in Free-For-All Event Causes a Surprise.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 7.—George Robertson, a former Vanderbilt Cup winner, caused an upset to-day by defeating Caleb Bragg and winning the annual Yale hill climb free-for-all race. Bragg came here fresh from his remarkable victory at Dead Hill, Worcester, and was easily the favorite in the predictions. Robertson, who defeated him, made the mile up Shingle Hill in Westhaven in 51 4-5 seconds. The course record was made last year by Bruce Brown in 51 seconds in his 120 horse power Benz. Robertson to-day drove a 90 horse power Simplex. Second prize to-day went to Bragg, who covered the course in 52 2-5 seconds in his 90 horse power Fiat car. Third place was taken by H. J. Belcher with his Knox car in 1 minute 1 4-5 seconds. Fourth went to Billy Knipper, 1:10 1-5. There was a field of fifteen starters. The race for the small cars was won by the Carreja, with Joe Taylor driving. The summaries:

Motor Cars Costing Under $2,000.—Won by Joe Taylor, driving a Carreja. Time—1:13.

Stock Motor Cars, Costing from $1,000 to $2,000.—Won by E. C. Bull, New Haven, driving a Buick. Time—1:14.

Stock Motor Cars Costing from $2,000 to $3,000.—Won by Fred Belcher, driving a Knox. Time—1:06.

Motor Cars Costing from $3,000 to $4,000.—Won by Mr. Jones, driving an Amplex. Time—1:09 1-5.

Stock Cars Costing $4,000 and Over.—Won by car entered by New Departure Manufacturing Company. Time—1:07 2-5.

Free-for-All.—Won by George Robertson, driving a Simplex. Time—0:51 4-5. Caleb Bragg, second.

Motor Cycles Under 30½ Cubic Inches.—Won by G. A. Wildman, driving an Indian. Time—1:09.

Motor Cycles Under 61 Cubic Inches.—Won by H. H. Logan, Yale, driving a Merkel. Time—0:53 1-5.

Free-for-All for Motor Cycles.—Won by Logan. Time—0:05 1-5.

International Polo on Long Island.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., June 7.—Members of the Meadow Brook and Rockaway Hunt Clubs and the colonies about Great Neck, Locust Valley, Oyster Bay, and Roslyn are greatly pleased over the prospects of an international polo game. H. L. Herbert, the Chairman of the association, will announce in a few days where a number of the matches will be played.

There is every likelihood, however, that a number will be played at Meadow Brook, on the Hempstead Plains, as a compliment to the Meadow Brook team, which won the highly prized trophy from England with H. P. Whitney, Devereux Milburn, J. M. Waterbury, and Lawrence Waterbury playing for the Long Island team.

The large field at Meadow Brook has undergone many improvements during the past year, and is now considered one of the best, if not the best, in this country.

Yale Crew Makes Fast Time.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 7.—The Thames was rough during the late afternoon, and the Yale crews did not take to the water until after 6 o'clock, the two 'Varsity fours and the freshmen four getting out first and rowing down to the navy yard and return in easy stretches, followed by the 'Varsity and freshmen eights. The two latter rowed down stream, the freshmen stopping at the end of three miles and returning to quarters, the 'Varsity continuing down to the bridge. The downstream row and the return were made in one stretch, about nine miles being covered. The morning practice took the nature of a race over the third half mile of the course between the freshmen and 'Varsity eights, the latter winning easily in 2:15, the time equaling the record made by last year's eight.

Moore Wins from Weston.

George Moore of New York last night defeated Charles Weston of Chicago at three-cushion carroms at McGraw's Billiard Academy by the score of 50 to 34. Both men scored 4 as high runs, and the game was run out in seventy-five innnigs. Weston led Moore from the start up until the forty-second inning, where the visitor was eighteen points ahead, but from this stage Moore gradually crept up on Weston and tied the score of 34 points in the seventy-fifth inning. From this inning on Moore held the upper hand and ran out the game.

In last night's game of the veterans' three-cushion tournament, in progress at Doyle's Forty-second Street Billiard Academy, Bob Smith defeated James Burke by a score of 25 to 20. To-night G. Kirby will play Gene Austin in this same tournament.

Ora Morningstar defeated J. Hendricks last night at Daly's Billiard Academy in a 300-point 18.2 balk-line billiard game by the score of 300 to 260. The victor had a high run of 134 and averaged 15, while his opponent's high run was 77, with an average of 13.

ATTENTION!

Oldsmobile

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Who intend participating in the

Fourth Reunion OF Oldsmobilists

At Empire City Track

Must report at

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at 10 o'clock,

To receive drawing tickets for the prize car.

The public in general is respectfully invited. No charge for admission. All welcome.

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Is what you get when you buy a

Velie

'40' $1800

A factory guarantee for one year. Our customers have not had repair bills on Velie Cars in two years (exclusive of accidents).

That is what we mean by

SERVICE

Garland Automobile Company

1657 Broadway New York

1887 Brill Clothes—Ready to Wear. 1910

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SHAPE-RETAINING SUITS

A man cannot be too critical in his search for a good summer suit. The light, cool lining of a summer suit compels the fabric to demonstrate its own shape-retaining qualities. The fabrics of our $20 suits—serges, flannels, homespuns, worsteds and cassimeres — are thoroughly shrunk, well designed, and carefully tailored. They cover a big range of seasonable colorings in plain and fancy weaves. Full measure—unusual measure — of good clothes value at Twenty dollars.

A big value-demonstrating range of mid-year suits for men at $15, $17 and $25.

White flannel or serge outing trousers, plain or pencil striped, $5, $6 and $7.

Brill Brothers

CLOTHIERS 4 CONVENIENT STORES

Harlem Store Open Evenings.

279 BROADWAY, nr. Chambers St. 125TH STREET, cor. 3d Avenue. UNION SQUARE, 14th St., nr. B'way. 47 CORTLANDT ST., nr. Greenwich.

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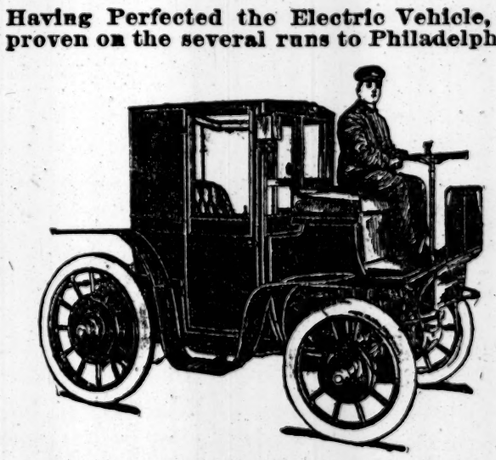
Having Perfected the Electric Vehicle, as proven on the several runs to Philadelphia,



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THE PERFECT CITY VEHICLE

Free from Smoke and Disagreeable Odors. Simple in Operation, Noiseless, Economical.

The result of six years' study; protected by seven mechanical patents.

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Furniture $4.00 a month per van.
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Silver Trunks $1.00 a month.

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II. OUR FIRE PROOF BUILDING Assessed at $625,000.00, which is higher than any other Furniture Warehouse in Greater New York.

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LOW—COMFORTABLE

2 for 25c., ¼ sizes

United Shirt & Collar Co., Makers, Troy, N.Y.

We like to talk business with youths.

They're enthusiastic — so are we.

It's youthful enthusiasm, too, for it centres on youths' suits.

The fabrics themselves are so attractive — the varied grays, olives, browns and plaids.

The models are so smart—all three of them.

The prices moderate, too, for such very good clothes.

$16 to $28; sizes 32 to 35 chest.

Not only all sorts of white shoes with rubber soles—

White buckskin and white canvas Oxfords with leather soles are ready for a turn on the Boardwalks.

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Three Broadway Stores

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REPUBLIC TIRES

Cost more, and more than worth it.

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Automobile Advice

To Residents of New Jersey

Whatever automobile you decide to purchase, it is decidedly to your advantage to get it of a New Jersey dealer. All cars need little adjustments and attentions on the start, to which you are entitled, and it is most important that the New Jersey agent have an interest in the car.

In addition, all contracts with manufacturers require dealers to sell only in their own territory. You want a clear title to your car.

New Jersey Automobile Trade Association

AUTOMOBILE BARGAINS

OFFERS WANTED ON A SPECIAL LOT OF CONSIGNED LATE MODELS HIGH GRADE USED CARS OF STANDARD MAKES. BY INVESTIGATING PROMPTLY YOU CAN SECURE ONE OF THE BEST BARGAINS OF THE SEASON. DO NOT FAIL TO SEND FOR BULLETIN.

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"PROSPERS ON MERIT."

Individual instruction on up-to-date equipment; owners, prospective owners, chauffeurs. Special courses for ladies. Classes now forming. Stewart Automobile Academy, 231 W. 54th St. Send for Booklet No. 11.

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BODIES OF EVERY STYLE

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Meeting place for buyers and sellers of used motor-cars.

Advertising rates—One insertion, 25c. per agate line; three insertions a week, including one on Sunday, 20c. per agate line; seven consecutive insertions, 15c. per agate line.

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Buick M. F. '07 Touring 22 H. P.	$300
Buick M. F. '08 Touring 22 H. P.	350
Buick M. 10 '08 Runabout 18 H. P.	500
Buick M. 10 '08 Runabout 18 H. P.	525
Buick M. 10 '09 Runabout 22½ H. P.	800
Buick M. 17 '09 Touring 30 H. P.	1,200
Buick M. 17 '09 Touring 30 H. P.	1,275
Buick M. 17 '10 Touring 30 H. P.	1,800
Trebert 1907 Touring 40 H. P.	150
National 1907 Raceabout 45 H. P.	500
Locomobile M. E 1906 Touring 20 H. P.	500
WELCH-DETROIT M. S 1910 TOURING 40 H. P.	2,250
OLDSMOBILE 42" WHEELS 6-CYL. 60 H. P.	4,500

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USED RAINIER CARS.

Thoroughly overhauled by the manufacturer; all worn parts replaced; guaranteed free of repairs 6 months. No other concern sells 2nd-hand cars on this basis. All are repainted, have new tops, full equipment, look like new. Included are:

1907 35 H. P. Runabout
1907 35 H. P. Touring Car
1908 50 H. P. Touring Car
1909 50 H. P. Touring Car
1907 35 H. P. Landaulet

Ready for demonstration and immediate delivery. Prices very low to close out.

RAINIER MOTOR CO., Broadway, cor. 64th St., N. Y.

1910 SIX cylinder Palmer Singer; flexible, smooth running car, fully guaranteed to September, 1910. ALLEN SWAN CO., 1,884 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Six-cylinder Peerless 1909 demi-limousine, $3,800; Continental demountable rims, Continental tires; CAR PRACTICALLY NEW; reason for selling, the owner is going

Trowbridge & Co.

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Example No. 27

In 1901 Lake Shore 3½s sold at 111; they are now 91, a decline of 20 points. We were then selling Detroit & Mackinac 4s at 88; they are now 94 bid, an advance of 6 points.

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Equipment 4½% Bonds

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Dealers in Unlisted and Inactive Securities.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks in Violent Rise—Call Money Rates, 2¼@2¾ Per Cent.

WASHINGTON PACT FACTOR

Unexpected Settlement of Railroad Rate Dispute Causes Sensational Advances in Railroad Shares and General Strength.

At the close of business in Wall Street on Monday, it is safe to say, not one person out of a hundred looked for such a favorable termination to the conference between President Taft and the Western railroad executives as that which actually developed. Despondency over the situation created by the Government's injunction suit was more intense than at any time since the filing of the papers by the Attorney General, and it was, therefore, altogether natural that the overnight news of the smoothing out of difficulties which seemed to promise to entangle the industrial as well as the railroad worlds should have found reflection on the Stock Exchange in the remarkable advances which came with the opening of that institution. London, which was in possession of the news of the agreement reached between the President and the railroad men long before our own market, set the pace in the gains of from 3 to 5 points in the railroad shares so directly under pressure for a week, and it is interesting to note that in spite of the corresponding advance immediately made here foreign purchases, so heavy throughout last week's decline, continued to go forward in substantial volume. From the high levels established at the very opening there were later on reactions due to profit-taking, and in some instances to short selling by the speculative interests, who have reaped a rich harvest of late on the bear side, but these recessions were entirely recovered, and the whole market closed strong at practically the highest figures of the day, which were in most instances those at the beginning of the trading.

Perhaps the most important fact revealed by a careful analysis of the situation left by Monday's conference in Washington, a meeting which promises to become historic in its sequences, is that the business world is definitely relieved from depression which must inevitably have followed the indefinite postponement of any advance whatever in railroad rates and the subjection of railroad systems in every part of the country to great and petty political persecution. It may be taken for granted that having persuaded the railroads to place their future in the hands of the Inter-State Commerce Commission the Administration has knowingly assumed the rôle of protector of these great business enterprises so far as that involves the guarantee of fair play. This as it now appears is a tremendous step in advance of anything witnessed in the relations between the Government and the railroads in recent years and is full of promise for the future. It may be urged that delay will occur before the Inter-State Commerce Commission can pass upon and grant any part of the increases which will now be made under the clauses of the Railroad bill; that the power of the commission to practically regulate the income of the railroads hereafter will mean the disappearance of the famous melons of the past, and that individual initiative in the railroad business must be to some extent curtailed, but the good and sufficient answer to these assertions is that in the first place reasonable rate increases must now be granted from time to time, that the day of huge distributions had been rapidly drawing to its close any way owing to the change in public sentiment toward all corporations, and, finally, that if there is more uniformity in railroad enterprise and earnings in the future this certainly cannot work to the harm of either bondholders or stockholders, who gain substantially from the assurance of stability in these respects. It may be doubted if the force of these various arguments will be felt by the securities market for some little time, particularly so since political exigencies may lead to a postponement of decisions regarding the rate increases until the Fall elections are out of the way. In the meantime, however, if railroad earnings hold there seems no good reason why plans long under consideration should not be carried out, nor why the sales of securities to European bankers should not continue unless, indeed, the demand has already been satisfied. In the meantime other factors of fundamental importance, including the development of the crops and the money situation, will probably claim and receive more attention than they have in the recent past.

Other news than that from Washington was passed over by the financial community yesterday and was as a matter of fact of minor interest. Grain markets disclosed symptoms of weakness following their recent reaction from the prolonged decline, but cotton was once more strong. To-day the Government crop report is published and should afford a clear notion of the agricultural position, which has, it must be remembered, been undergoing improvement since the date of the compilation of the figures to be issued to-day. Money market conditions were practically unchanged, continuing easy, as they have for some time past, while foreign exchange was again decidedly weak.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Canadian Colored Cotton Mills for dividend.
Equitable Gaslight Co. of Philadelphia for dividend on preferred.
Union Traction Co. of Philadelphia for dividend.
Woman's Hotel for dividend.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Gramercy Publishing Co.
International Cable Directory Co.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2¼@2¾ per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3¾@4 per cent. for four months, and 4¼ per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Private discount rates abroad: London, 3½ per cent., off ⅛ per cent.; Paris, 2 per cent., unchanged; Berlin, 3½ per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $483,266,876; balances, $11,932,905; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $327,227.

The local banks have gained $3,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Sterling exchange was weak, with demand quoted at $4.8635@$4.8645, sixty days at $4.8235@$4.8350, and cables at $4.8670@$4.8680.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅜ less 1-16@5.19⅝ plus 1-64 for cables, 5.19⅜ less 3-32@5.19⅝ for sight, 5.21¼ less 1-16@5.21¼ less 1-16 for sixty days; reichsmarks, 94⅞@94 15-16 plus 1-32 for cables, 94⅞ less 1-16@94 15-16 for sight, and 94¼ less 1-16@94⅜ for sixty days.

Exchange on New York at Boston was 5c discount; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 10c premium; New Orleans, commercial, 25c discount; bank, 90c premium; San Francisco, 60c premium; St. Paul, 65c premium; Savannah, buying, 75c discount; selling, 75c premium; Montreal, par.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 1-16d lower in London at 24 9-16d per ounce and ⅛c lower in New York at 53¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars unchanged at 44@45c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Tuesday.

Total sales June 7, 1910 1,049,169
From Jan. 1, 1910 87,310,057
Corresponding period last year 86,242,614

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
8½	9	100	Allis-Chalmers	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
30½	32	100	Allis-Chalmers pf	30	30	30	30	−2
67½	67⅝	55,800	Amalgamated Cop	66½	67⅞	65⅝	67½	+3½
42½	43	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	43	43	43	43	+1
34	34½	1,900	Am. Beet Sugar	34	34¼	33¼	33½	+1½
9¼	9¼	1,600	Am. Can	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ¼
70⅝	71¼	700	Am. Can pf	70⅝	71¼	70½	71¼	+1⅝
54⅝	55½	3,200	Am. Car & Foundry	54	55½	53¾	54⅝	+2⅞
60½	61	2,500	Am. Cotton Oil	60	61	60	61	+2¾
101	107	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	101	101	101	101	...
6	6½	400	Am. Hide & Leather	6	6	6	6	...
34½	35	500	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	34	34½	34	34½	+ ½
22⅞	23¾	200	Am. Ice Securities	22½	22½	22	22	+ ⅛
13	13½	800	Am. Linseed	12⅞	13	12½	13	+ ½
32½	34	100	Am. Linseed pf	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ½
43	43½	2,200	Am. Locomotive	44	44	42½	43⅝	−1⅛
34	36	100	Am. Malt pf	33⅞	33⅞	32¾	32¾	+2⅝
76¾	77	15,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	76½	77⅛	74⅝	77	+ ⅝
103	103½	500	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	103	103½	102⅞	103½	+ ⅝
85½	86½	100	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B	85½	85½	85½	85½	− ⅛
51	52	500	Am. Steel Foundries	51	51	50	51	+1¼
117	118	1,200	Am. Sugar Refining	116	117	116	117	+2⅛
134⅝	134⅝	2,600	Am. Tel. & Tel	133¼	134½	133¼	134½	+2½
95¼	95½	200	Am. Tobacco pf	95¼	95½	95¼	95½	...
32	32	200	Am. Woolen	33	33½	33	33½	+1½
98½	99½	100	Am. Woolen pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	...
41	41½	2,525	Anaconda Cop. Min	40¾	41⅝	40¼	41⅜	+2⅛
104⅞	105	30,450	Atch., Top. & S. F	105	105⅜	103½	104⅞	+3⅝
101	101¼	500	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	100⅝	101⅜	100⅝	101¼	+1
119	120	900	Atlantic Coast Line	120	120	119	119	+1½
112¼	112⅝	5,500	Baltimore & Ohio	112	112½	111⅝	112½	+2¼
2⅝	3	200	Batopilas Mining	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
...	...	49	Bank of Commerce	216	215	210	214	...
78⅝	78⅞	14,450	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	77½	78⅞	77½	78⅝	+2⅝
140	143	1,000	Brooklyn Union Gas	140	140	140	140	+4
197⅝	197¼	4,000	Canadian Pacific	198	197⅝	195	197⅝	+3⅝
37	37¼	3,850	Central Leather Co	37	37	36⅝	37	+2
107½	109	100	Cent. Leather Co. pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	+1¼
83⅜	83¼	15,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	82	83⅜	81½	83⅛	+3⅞
39	40⅜	200	Chicago & Alton	40	40	40	40	...
26¼	26½	1,500	Chicago Gt. Western	26¼	26½	25½	26½	+1¼
47½	48	600	Chi. Gt. West. pf	47	48	46	47½	+1⅝
123⅝	125⅝	58,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	127	127½	122⅝	125¾	+3½
151	153	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	152	152	151	151	...
145¼	145¼	3,000	Chi. & Northwestern	144½	145½	144	145	+1
79	80	400	Clev., C., C. & St. L	79	79	79	79	+1
34¼	34½	800	Colorado Fuel & Iron	34½	34½	34	34	+1⅝
56½	57	400	Colorado & Southern	57½	57½	56¾	56¾	+2¾
134½	134¾	14,448	Consolidated Gas	135	135	132½	134½	+2
14⅜	15	280	Corn Products Ref	15	15	15	15	...
163½	164½	600	Delaware & Hudson	163⅞	164	163	163	−2
36⅞	37	3,900	Denver & Rio Grande	36	36⅛	34⅝	36½	+2⅝
78⅝	79	430	Den. & Rio Grande pf	78⅝	78⅝	78⅛	78⅝	+3
50½	54	75	Detroit United Ry	50½	50½	50½	50½	+1½
29	29¼	200	Distillers' Securities	28⅞	28⅞	28½	28½	...
12	14	300	Duluth, S. S. & A	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	− ½
24½	28	100	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	24½	24½	24½	24½	−2
26¼	26½	6,100	Erie	26½	26½	25⅝	26⅜	+1¼
44	44½	600	Erie 1st pf	44¼	44¼	43¼	44½	+2½
32½	35	200	Erie 2d pf	33	33	33	33	+2½
...	...	40	Fourth Nat. Bank	185	185	185	185	...
101	102	25	General Chemical pf	102	102	102	102	...
143	144	1,340	General Electric	142¾	144	142	143½	+1¼
130¾	131	7,100	Great Northern pf	130⅜	131½	129¼	131	+1¾
58½	59	1,925	G. N. certs. ore prop	59⅛	59⅝	58	58¼	−1⅛
117½	121	100	Hocking Valley	117¼	117⅝	117½	117½	+2⅝
88	90	125	Homestake Mining	89	89	89	89	...
131	131½	400	Illinois Central	130	131⅛	130¾	131⅛	+1
18⅜	19	3,890	Interborough-Met	19	19	18⅝	18⅞	+⅜
51½	51⅞	5,800	Interborough-Met. pf	50½	51⅞	50	51⅞	+⅜
97⅞	98	3,010	Int. Harvester	97¼	98	96½	98	+2
48⅞	49¼	450	Int. Paper pf	48¼	49¼	48¼	49¼	+1
81½	83	40	Int. Steam Pump pf	83	83	83	83	...
18½	19	500	Iowa Central	18½	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+⅛
34¾	35	1,200	Iowa Central pf	34⅞	34⅞	34¾	34⅞	+⅛
70	75	200	Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	70	70	70	70	−5
32⅜	32½	1,515	Kansas City Southern	32½	32¾	32	32½	+⅛
63½	66	400	Kan. City South. pf	65	65	65	65	−2
101⅞	102	5,200	Laclede Gas	101⅛	101⅞	101	101⅞	+⅛
142¼	143	2,200	Louisville & Nash	143	143	141⅜	142½	+2⅜
84	88	400	Mackay Cos	85	86	85	86	+1
75½	76	100	Mackay Cos. pf	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	...
129	133	235	Manhattan Elevated	132	132	130	130	−2
5¼	5½	2,000	Mercantile Marine	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
17	17½	200	Mercantile Marine pf	18	18	17½	17½	+ ⅛
30	32½	600	Minn. & St. Louis	32	32¼	32	32	+ ⅛
136⅜	137½	854	M., St. P. & S. S. M	138	128	127	137	+6
39¾	39⅝	3,600	Mo., Kansas & Texas	39½	39½	38½	39⅝	+1⅝
66⅝	67¼	1,700	Missouri Pacific	67½	68	66½	67⅜	+2⅜
74⅞	75	2,600	Nat. Lead Co	74	74¼	73	74¼	+2⅜
26⅞	27¼	100	N. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	...
20	20¼	2,900	Nevada Con. Copper	19¾	20	19⅝	20	+⅞
62	63	600	N. Y. Air Brake	62¼	62¼	62	62	+3
115⅞	116	11,500	N. Y. Central	114½	116	114½	116	+2¾
152	153	100	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	151½	151½	151½	151½	+1½
44⅞	44¼	3,100	N. Y., Ont. & West	45	45	44	44½	+1½
83	93	3,250	Norfolk & Western	100½	100¾	99½	100¾	+2
68¼	68½	100	Norfolk & West. pf	90	90	90	90	...
125⅝	126	1,120	North American	68¾	68¾	67¾	67¾	+2⅝
102	108	7,170	Northern Pacific	125¾	126	124½	126	+4
24⅞	25	100	Pacific Coast	105	105	105	105	+3⅝
131⅜	131½	700	Pacific Mail	24½	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+2
104½	105½	33,400	Pennsylvania R. R	131⅜	131⅞	130⅜	131½	+1¼
98¾	99	1,200	People's Gas, Chi	105	105⅛	104⅝	105¼	+3⅞
183⅝	184¼	550	P., C., C. & St. Louis	97⅝	98⅜	97¾	98⅜	+3⅝
34	34¼	100	Pittsburg Coal	17½	17½	17½	17½	+1¼
94	95	900	Pressed Steel Car	33½	34	33½	34	+1⅝
160	161	200	Pressed Steel Car pf	94½	95¼	94¼	95¼	+2
34¼	34½	160	Pullman Company	160⅞	160⅞	160⅞	160⅞	+1⅝
153⅜	153⅝	900	R'way Steel Spring	34	35	34	34	+1
97	98¼	179,700	Reading	153½	153½	150⅜	153½	+3
30	30¼	300	Reading 2d pf	96	97¼	96	97¼	+1¼
92¾	93¼	2,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	30	30	29	30	+1
41⅜	41⅝	500	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	93⅞	93⅞	93	93	+1¼
84½	85	13,000	Rock Island Co	41	41½	39⅝	41¼	+3½
66	66	1,000	Rock Island Co. pf	84½	85	84¼	84	+1
40¾	41	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	63	63	63	63	...
29½	30	2,160	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	41½	41¾	41¾	41¾	+1¼
69	70	500	St. Louis Southwest'n	30½	30½	30½	30½	+1⅛
12¹³⁄₁₆	12¹⁵⁄₁₆	500	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron	69	69½	68	69½	+¾
25¼	25½	50,000	Southern Pacific	120¼	121½	120¼	121½	+1¾
59½	60	1,500	Southern R'way pf	42¼	43½	42¼	43½	+1¼
25	26	1,200	South. R'way pf., ext	25¼	25¼	24⅞	25¼	+⅜
5½	6	800	Tennessee Copper	28	29	28	29	+1
20	30½	100	Texas & Pacific	160	160	160	160	+2
60¼	61½	1,000	Third Avenue	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
109¼	110	400	Tol., St. L. & W	28	30½	28	28½	−1⅝
171¼	171¼	120	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	61½	61⅝	61½	61½	−2½
92½	93	140,700	Twin City Rap. Transit	109¼	109¾	108¾	109¼	+3¼
104½	105¼	700	Union Pacific	171	171½	168¾	171¼	+4½
20½	21	100	Union Pacific pf	92	93	92	93	+2
70	71	325	United Dry Goods pf	103¾	105¼	103¾	105¼	+1
38½	39½	300	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	20	20½	20	20½	...
109	110	800	U. S. Realty & Imp	71½	71½	70	70	−1
...	...	400	U. S. Rubber	38¾	39	38	39	+1
78⅞	79	243,013	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	109	110	109	110	+1
116	116¼	3,630	U. S. Steel	78¼	79⅛	77⅞	79	+1⅝
44½	44⅞	5,100	U. S. Steel pf	117	117¼	115½	116	+1⅝
59⅜	59⅞	6,100	Utah Copper	45¼	45¼	43¾	44⅞	+1⅝
120	123	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical	59⅜	59⅜	58½	59⅜	+1⅝
19½	19⅝	1,200	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	122⅜	122⅜	122¾	122⅞	+1⅛
43⅜	43⅝	7,420	Wabash	19½	19½	19	19¼	+¼
155	163	100	Wabash pf	42¾	43½	42¾	43⅜	+⅝
44½	45	700	Wells Fargo Express	160	160	160	160	−2
64⅝	67	1,500	Western Maryland	45½	45½	44	44	+½
61½	62	900	Western Union Tel	63	65	62¾	65	+2½
50	53	200	Westinghouse E. & M	62	62	61	61½	+2½
			Wisconsin Central	50	50	50	50	+1

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100⅝	101½
2s, c., 1930	100⅝	...
2s, r., 1918	102	103
2s, c., 1918	102	103
4s, r., 1925	114⅝	115
4s, c., 1925	114½	115¼
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	100⅜	101
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	100¾	101
Philip'ne 4s	100½	...
Adams Exp.	250	...
Alb. & S.	280	...
Am. Ag. C. pf.	100	103
A. B. S. pf.	92½	93
A. C. & F. pf.	112	115
Am. Coal	75	150
Am. D. T.	15	30
Am. Exp.	240	250
A. Loc. pf.	104⅞	107
Am. Malt.	5⅝	6
Am. Snuff.	285	300
Am. Sn. pf.	99	101
Am. Sug. R. pf.	115	120
A. T. & C. pf.	71	75
Ann Arbor	28	36
Ann A. pf.	65	72
Asso. Oil	49	52
Asso. M. 2d pf.	106	107
B. & O. pf.	88	90
Beth. Steel	25⅝	28
Beth. Steel pf.	57	...
Bruns. Ter.	9½	11
B., R. & P.	95	107
B., R. & P. pf.	120	130
B. & S. pf.	...	33
But'k Co.	28¼	29½
Canada So.	...	71
C. R. R. of N. J.	235	290
C. & S. A. Tel.	...	118
C. A. pf.	...	66
C., B. & Q.	200	...
C. & E. Ill. pf.	...	118
C., I. & L. pf.	60	80
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	140	150
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	150	160
Chi. Un. T. ctfs. sta.	2¼	3¼
Chi. Un. T. pf. cts. st.	6½	10
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99	110
Cleve. & P.	171	...
Col. F. & I. pf.	111¾	118
Col. & So. 1st pf.	76	77½
Col. & So. 2d pf.	74	76
Col. & H. C. & Iron	5	6
Corn P. R. pf.	73	75
Crex Carpet	56	63
D., L. & W.	540	600
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	5	15
Dul. Sup. T.	68½	69½
Dul. Sup. T. pf.	71	60
Ev. & T. H.	50	60
Ev. & T. H. pf.	75	85
F. M. & S.	22	30
F. M. & S. pf.	64	75
Fed. Sugar	40	60
Fed. Sugar pf.	90	100
Gen. C. Co.	90	100
Granby Con.	30	100
Hav. E. R.	...	95½
Hav. E. R. pf.	...	97
Hock. Val. pf.	96	100
Inger.-Rand.	100	...
Inger.-Rand. pf.	97	...
Int. H. pf.	120	122
Int. Paper.	10½	11¾
Int. S. P.	44⅝	45
K. & D. M.	6	9
K. & D. M. pf.	50	80
Kn. I., Chi. pf.	67	73
Lack. Steel.	...	41
Lacl. G. pf.	90	100
L. E. & W.	15	17
L. E. & W. pf.	45	52
Long Island	61	66
Mah. C. R.	320	...
Man. Beach	3	5
Md. C. pf.	50	90
Mich. Cent.	...	180
M. & St. L. pf.	60	68½
M. St. P. & S. S. M. leased line	88	89½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	145	150
Mo., K. & T. pf.	66¾	68¼
Mor. & Es.	180	190
N. C. & St. L.	120	133
Nat. Bis.	105	107
Nat. B. pf.	121	125
Nat. Enam.	18½	19½
Nat. Enam. pf.	85	93
Nat. L. pf.	107½	108
Nat. R. of M. 1st pf.	65	68
N. Cent. C.	50	60
N. Y., C. & St. L.	62¼	66½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	110
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	85	90
N. Y. D. Co.	29	38
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	80	88
N. Y., L. & W.	123	126
Nor. Cent.	200	...
N. O. T. & L.	86½	40
Ont. Mining	2¼	2½
Pac. C. 1st pf.	85	110
Pac. C. 2d pf.	102	114
Pac. Tel. & Tel.	82½	85
Pac. Tel. pf.	90	100
Peo. & E.	18	25
Pere Marq.	27	35
Pere M. 1st pf.	52	60
Pere M. 2d pf.	34	45
Phelps-D'ge.	175	...
Phila. Co.	93	95
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	110	116
Pitts. C. pf.	63	68
P. Ft. W.	165¼	...
Quicksilver.	3	5½
Q'ksilv'r. pf.	3	5½
Ry. St. Sp. pf., ex d.	99	100¼
Rdg. 1st pf.	80	91
Rens. & S.	190	...
R., W. & O.	120	122½
Rub. G. M. Co. pf.	100	110
Rutland pf.	25	30
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. L. ctfs.	...	180
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. new ctfs.	50	70
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	...	120
St. L. S. W. pf.	71¼	73
Sears-Roeb.	155	158
Sears-R. pf.	...	123¾
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	116	128
So. P. R. S.	83	...
So. P. R. S. pf.	110	...
So. Ry. M. & O. ctfs.	81	85
Texas Cent.	60	...
Texas Cent. pf.	30	40
T. P. L. Tr.	88	90
T., P. & W.	17	...
T. R. & L.	9	9¾
U. B. & P.	7	8
U. B. & P. pf.	57	60
Un. Cig. M. pf.	104	108
Un. Dry G.	105	108
U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	67	72
U. S. Exp.	100	105
U. S. R. & Ref.	4½	6
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	15	20
U. S. R. 2d pf.	72½	76
Vand. R. R.	73¾	...
Va. I., C. & Coke	71	60
Vulcan Det.	15	20
Vulcan Det. pf.	60	70
West. Md. pf.	67½	69¾
Westingh'se 1st pf.	103	125
W. & L. E.	3½	4
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	8	10
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	4	4½

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Most of the securities traded in on the local Exchange to-day showed firmness. Metropolitan preferred jumped 1 point, but reacted under realizing sales. South Side Elevated sold at 63, while Northwestern preferred was traded in at 56. Chicago Railways, Series 2, certificates sold from 18 to 19. There was a good volume of trade in Sears-Roebuck common at high prices.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	American Can	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
100	Am. Can pf	71	71	71
20	Am. Shipbuilding	79½	79½	79½
85	Am. Telephone	134	134	134
58	Booth Fish. pf	125	125	125
425	Chicago Pneu. Tool	40	40	40
406	Chi. Rys., Series 1	75	75	75
75	Chi. Rys., Series 2	19	19	19
75	Con. Edison	112½	112½	112½
1	Diamond Match	15	15	15
265	Illinois Brick	98	98	98
25	Met. Elev.	77½	77½	77½
425	Met. Elevated pf	20¼	20¼	20¼
15	Nat. Biscuit	63½	63½	63½
85	Nat. Biscuit pf	105	105	105
100	Nat. Carbon	122	122	122
100	Northwestern El.	108	108	108
11	People's Gas	56	56	56
25	Quaker Oats pf	103	105¼	105¼
720	Sears-Roebuck	156	156	156
5	Sears-Roebuck pf	120	120	120
15

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TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Higher Rates and Election Time.

Some of the pessimists of the Street were inclined yesterday to hold lightly the opinion expressed by some railroad men that under the understanding arrived at with the Administration it ought to be possible for the railroads to increase their freight rates within about sixty days. One comment heard regarding this hopeful suggestion was that those who held to the belief that the railroads would be able to advance freight rates any time this side of next Winter must be forgetting that Congressional elections are to be held this Fall. What would have been the use, it was argued by these pessimists, to have enjoined the railroads from increasing their freight rates if they were permitted to put new rates into effect before the people have given their verdict next Fall on the question whether or not the Republican Party was really the friend of the people? If the rate injunction was a good political move, it was argued, it would be an equally bad political movement to permit the railroads to put new increased freight rates in effect before the elections and thus wipe out the good effect, politically, of the holding up by injunction of the rates which the Western railroads had planned to take effect on June 1.

***

Europe Buys Stocks; Exchange Lower.

One of the factors which contributed to a decline of 20 points in sterling exchange rates yesterday was said to be the buying of stocks for European account during the recent slump in the market. Buying of this kind was said on Monday to be assuming considerable proportions and its natural effect was lower rates for foreign exchange. It has often been said that foreign investors show better judgment than our own investors in dealing in the stock market here. Be that as it may, they usually come into the market on such breaks as the market has experienced in the last ten days, and already their judgment is being justified by the recovery which took place yesterday.

***

Wild Fluctuations.

Yesterday's market gave little indication at the close of the wide movements of the day. Prices were up from 2 to 3 and 4 points at the close, but the usual tabulations of the tape do not fully show what happened. As a matter of fact, after the opening disorder, approaching a panic of the bears in their effort to cover shorts on the news of the Washington compromise, there were reabtions which sent stocks down to the lowest levels. For instance, American Smelting and Refining, after opening at 76½, sold down to 74¾, the close at 77 making the stock look strong to the man far from the ticker. Reading, which opened at 153½, closed at 153¼, but in the course of the session it sold down to 150¾. St. Paul was a more striking example. After opening at 127, the reaction carried it down to 122⅝, the close being at 125¾. Union Pacific, after opening up at 171, sold down to 168⅜ and closed at 171¼. It was the same way with Steel, which, after opening at 78¼, sold down to 77⅛, closing at 79.

***

Traders' Market.

The opportunities for the professional trader on the floor yesterday were rare. It is seldom that a market moves as widely as did yesterday's with as definite a trend in each direction. The rebound at the opening from Monday's decline offered tempting opportunities to the man on the spot to sell, which were promptly justified in the heavy offerings of stock on the bulge. The weight of these offerings forced the market down in the first hour, and, although there was a moderate recovery before noon, floor traders had ample opportunity to cover their early sales at large profit before the late recoveries began.

***

Trading Dull on Rise.

After the spasmodic opening yesterday, in which there seemed at first to be the beginnings of a bear panic, and the immediate reaction, there was little disposition to buy on the rise. At the end of the day this reluctance to treat the results of the railroad men's conference with President Taft as a real bull argument was demonstrated in the total of transactions, which were less by more than 400,000 shares than those of last Friday, when the slump was in full swing.

***

Differing Constructions of Compromise.

The news of yesterday morning that the rate injunction would be withdrawn and the higher schedules likewise was interpreted by both sides of the market as confirmation of their position. The Bulls said that it meant a certain though less speedy way to higher rates and increased earnings. The other argument was that by forcing the railroad men to back down the Administration had demonstrated its power and would be thereby encouraged to further demonstrationss along similar lines.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—Cotton Duck 5s advanced a full point. Consolidated Cotton Duck preferred again sold at its recent high price. The renewed strength was ascribed to a report of a plan to provide new working capital through a proposed holding company which is to acquire a majority of the common and preferred stocks of the company. Stocks, 705 shares; bonds, $69,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Balt. City 5s, 1916	104¼	104¼	104¼
2,000	Balt. City Pass. 5s	100	100	100
1,000	Con. G., El.L. & P. 4½s	80	80	80
5,000	Balt. City 3½s, 1928	93¼	93¼	93¼
42,000	Cotton Duck 5s	72	71	72
5,000	Georgia & Ala. 5s	101½	101¼	101½
2,000	Maryland Elec. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾
1,000	Petersburg, Class B	117¼	117¼	117¼
6,000	United Rys. fdg. 5s	80½	80¾	80¾
1,000	United Rys. Inc.	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝

STOCKS.

5	At. Coast Line R. R.	120	120	120
10	At. & Gulf Port. Cem't	20	20	20
75	Bank of Baltimore	122	122	122
50	Con. Cotton Duck pf.	22	22	22
15	Citizen's Bank	38	38	38
50	Con. G., E. L. & P. pf	88¼	88	88¼
500	United Rys.	13	13	13

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 7.—Following were the transactions on the local Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,020	Crucible Steel	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
650	Crucible Steel pf.	84⅝	84	84⅝
10	Fireproofing pf.	23	23	23
20	Ind. Brew. pf.	20	20	20
560	Mfrs. L. & H.	20¼	20¼	20¼
49	Ohio Fuel	60	60	60
10	Pitts. Plate Glass	111½	111½	111½
100	River Coal	7¾	7¾	7¾
50	Sewer Pipe	12½	12½	12½
35	U. S. Glass	40	40	40
20	U. S. Steel	78¼	78½	78¼
220	Westing. El. 2ds	31	30¾	31

BANKS.

25	Bk. of Pitts., M. N. A.	120	120	120
10	First Nat. Bank	450	450	450

BONDS.

$1,000	Pitts. McK. & C. 5s	102	102	102

UNLISTED.

2,400	Mt. Elliott	.20	.20	.20

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
4s, May, '59, f'chg	98⅞	99¼	98⅞	99¼
4s, Nov., '58, f'chg	98⅞	99¼	98⅞	99¼
4½s, May, '57, f'chg	106⅞	107¼	107	107⅜
4½s, Nov., '57, f'chg	106⅞	107¼	107	107⅜
4½s, May, '17, f'chg	102	102⅜	102	102⅛
4½s, Nov. '17, f'chg	102	102⅜	102	102⅛
4s, May, '57, f'chg	98⅞	99¼	98⅞	99⅛
4s, May, '19, f'chg	99	100¼	99	100⅛
4½s, March, '60, w. i.	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101⅛
4s, Nov., '56, reg.	98	98½	97⅝	98¼
3½s, Nov., '55, f'chg	87⅝	88	87⅝	88¼
3½s, May, 54, coup.	87⅝	88¼	87⅝	88¼
3½s, May, 54, reg.	86¼	87⅜	86¼	87⅜
3½s, Nov., '41, reg.	87⅝	89	87⅝	89
*6s, Nov., '10, rev.	101½	102¼	101½	102¼

*Coupon or registered.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Happenings of a Day in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, June 7.—Money was in moderate supply and good demand to-day. Discount rates were easy.

Although the settlement occupied the attention of traders on the Stock Exchange, the smart recovery in American shares caused a more cheerful feeling in the markets, with the exception of the rubber section, where the selling was continued. The decline in these shares is creating apprehension regarding the settlement. The feature in British securities was a late advance of ¼ in consols.

The opening in the American section was strong and excited. The result of the conference in Washington removed the unfavorable influence which caused the recent Continental liquidation, and the first prices were from 2 to 5 points higher, mainly on covering for Continental and New York account. The market eased a point or two later, but recovered on renewed support. Private New York cables advising purchases added to the firmness, and there was a further advance in the afternoon. New York sold in the late trading, causing a reaction of one-half to a full point under the best, but the market closed steady.

Bar silver quiet at 24 9-16d per ounce.

Money, 3@3½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅜ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: At Madrid, 7; at Lisbon, 10.50.

PARIS, June 7.—Better New York advices caused a firm tone on the Bourse to-day.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 2½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 28½c for checks.

BERLIN, June 7.—Domestic securities were dull and lower to-day. American shares advanced.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 50½ pfennigs for checks.

Money, 3½ per cent.

Private discount rate, 3⅛ per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	81 13-16	..	..	+5-16
Consols, account	82 1-16	..	..	+5-16
Anaconda	8⅝	40⅜	39¼	+1½
Atchison	107¾	104¼	101½	+3
Can. Pacific	200¾	195¾	193⅝	+2
St. Paul	129½	126¼	122¼	+3⅞
Erie	27½	26⅝	25⅛	+1½
Erie 1st pf	45½	44¼	42	+2¼
Illinois Cent.	135½	132	129¼	+2½
Louis. & Nash.	146	142¼	140	+2½
N. Y. Cent.	118½	115¼	113¼	+2½
Pennsylvania	67¼	131	128⅞	+2½
Reading	78½	152⅜	149¼	+3¼
Southern Pac.	123½	120¼	117	+3¼
Union Pac.	177½	172⅞	167⅛ex	+3¼
U. S. Steel	80¼	78	75⅞	+2¼
U. S. Steel pf.	119½	116½	114½	+2

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	1 8 0	Esperanza	2 15 0
Tomboy	0 18 9	Dolores	1 10 0
El Oro	1 7 0	Stratton's Ind.	0 3 3

THE COMMODITIES MARKETS.

The wheat market showed weakness at the start, and sold off on reports of more favorable weather conditions and on selling by disappointed buyers of the previous evening. Prices ran down ½ to ⅝c. Later there was a slow recovery, and after midday the market was up 1 to 1⅛c, with a great deal of buying on the big decrease in the United States visible. The cables showed a good advance for the day and a better tone abroad. Bradstreet's visible decreased in the United States 1,947,000 bushels for the week and Canada 521,000 bushels, making the total reduction for the week 2,468,000 bushels. The demand at the advance was quiet, however, and on reports of rains in North Dakota and on reports of increasing offerings of new wheat in Texas at 9c decline, the market lost the advance and was weak and unsettled in the afternoon. The selling was influenced by a report of the Manitoba Grain Dealers' Association, making the wheat area of 8,458,000 acres, or 19 per cent. increase over last year, and growing conditions excellent. There was a good increase in the other crops and favorable appearances. The advices from the Southwest indicated good progress with harvesting, and there was heavy selling attributed to a large elevator house which has been aggressively bearish during the last decline. Cash wheat quoted: No. 2 red Winter, $1.05 nominal, to arrive, cost, insurance, and freight; No. 2 red spot, nominal, $1.06½, free on board afloat for export; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.12½, nominal; No. 2 hard Winter, nominal; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 99¼c.

Corn was weak and also fairly active. The weather conditions were much better, and prices affected by the weakness in wheat were easily sold off. The market declined early about 1c a bushel, steadied, but was heavy in the last hour. There was an increase of 110,000 bushels in the visible supply, and the Western receipts of the day were of good proportions. There has been a gain of about 50 per cent. in the Western receipts in the two days this week. The recent improvement in the weather, it is understood, was the reason for the increased movement. Cash corn quoted: No. 2, 60¼c, nominal, elevator, to arrive, cost, insurance, and freight, and steamer, nominal, elevator, export basis.

Oats were also weak and fairly active. The market was influenced by the good weather conditions, reported rains in the Northwest, and weakness in wheat and corn. There was a small decrease in the visible of 414,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 1,754,000 bushels the previous week. Cash oats quoted: Natural white, 42@45c, and white clipped, 43@47c.

Provisions were moderately active and again firmer. The hog movement was light, and hog prices were slightly higher. There was only a moderate volume of buying on the rise, and the late market was only about steady.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon. Close.
July	$1.02⅛	$1.00⅞	$1.01¼	$1.02⅛
September	98¼	97⅛	97⅞	98¼
December	..	..	98	98⅛
Corn—				
July	..	..	67½	68⅝
September	..	..	67⅞	68⅝
December	..	..	65	65¾
Lard—				
September	..	..	12.50	12.40

Curb, 2:30 P. M.—July wheat, $1.01¼@$1.01⅜; puts, $1.00⅝; calls, $1.02¼@$1.02⅝.

CHICAGO FUTURES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon. Close.
July	95⅞	93⅞	94½	94¾
September	92¼	91	91½	91⅝
December	91⅝	90¾	90⅞	91

2:30-2:45 P. M.—July ups, 95¼c; downs, 93⅜c.

Corn—				
July	59	58½	58⅝	59⅝
September	60	59¼	59¼	60⅛
December	57½	57⅛	57⅛	57⅞
May	59	58⅜	58⅜	59⅛

July ups, 58⅞c; downs, 57⅞c.

Oats—				
July	37½	37	37⅛	37⅝
September	36	35⅝	35⅝	36⅛
December	36⅝	36	36⅛	36½
Rye—				
Cash	..	..	75-77	75-76
July	..	..	75	75
Lard—				
July	12.37½	12.25	12.25	12.30
September	12.30	12.15	12.15	12.20
Ribs—				
July	12.70	12.55	12.57½	12.57½
September	12.32½	12.17½	12.17½	12.25
Pork—				
July	22.12½	21.90	21.97½	21.90
September	21.75	21.45	21.50	21.55

COTTON.

The cotton market moved to new high levels early, but later there was a general reaction. The market lost considerable ground, but developed steadiness again at the close. The strength of the morning was due to further buying of the July by shorts, and in the congested position of the market buying orders were difficult to execute and prices easily advanced. The market was also affected by the strength of the foreign markets and by the steadily decreasing local stocks. There was a loss of 7,000 bales in the stock over night and there has been a loss of 46,000 bales in the total stock since the high point the latter part of May. The position in the nearby deliveries showed no particular change and control is in the hands of the bull party.

The exhibition of financial strength which has been seen since the March deliveries began and the exhibition of ability to distribute spot cotton makes the bear element extremely cautious and unwilling to fight any advance. The bull party has taken 346,000 bales during the past month, besides the deliveries in March, and has financed close to $30,000,000 worth of cotton, distributing half the amount, and it is believed that the stock will be reduced to approximately 100,000 bales before the outward movement is checked. The question of the ability of the bears to bring forward another big lot of cotton for the July deliveries, in view of the cleaned up condition of the country, is problematical. If the shorts settle, however, this would make a radical change in the technical position of the market. New crop deliveries were relatively firm during the morning, but on the development of a weaker tone at midday in the old crop there was a decline in price and the market was also influenced by the weather map and by the weekly weather and crop bulletin, which was looked upon as favorable. Temperatures have been more seasonable and there have been general showers throughout during the past week. Cultivation has also been advanced and the new crop development is not unfavorable.

Southern spot markets unchanged to ⅛c advance.

New York spot cotton quiet, unchanged; middling uplands, 15.20c; middling Gulf, 15.45c.

COTTON PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon. Close.
June	15.13	15.00	15.07@15.09	14.99
July	15.30	15.08	15.17@15.18	15.08
August	14.67	14.49	14.59@14.60	14.50
September	13.25	13.10	13.13@13.14	13.17
October	12.44	12.29	12.35@12.36	12.38
November	..	..	12.23@12.25	12.29
December	12.27	12.12	12.17@12.18	12.22
January	12.23	12.08	12.14@12.15	12.19
March	12.23	12.14	12.14@12.15	12.22

The market closed steady at 9 advance to 8 decline.

COFFEE.

Coffee was steadier and at the close was unchanged to 6 points net higher. Total sales were 25,000 bags, of which 10,000 were in the form of switches from July to September, at 15 points. Foreign buying orders in the market were principally for September, and in most cases were limited to 6.35, while local traders were paying 6.40. Stocks of coffee are decreasing steadily and prices for the Santos grades are firmly held, although buyers are not inclined to make new purchases at quotations asked by Brazilian shippers for July and August shipment. Havre was ½f higher, Hamburg was unchanged to ⅛ pfennig advance, and in Brazil Rio was up 50 reis and Santos unchanged. The visible supply of Brazilian coffee in and afloat for the United States is 2,915,380 bags, against 3,440,808 last year and 3,518,458 two years ago. Spot coffee, 8¾c for Rio No. 7. Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
June	....	....	6.20@6.25	6.20
July	6.30	6.25	6.25@6.30	6.20
August	....	....	6.35@6.40	6.30
September	6.40	6.40	6.40@6.45	6.35
October	....	....	6.45@6.50	6.40
November	....	....	6.45@6.50	6.40
December	6.55	6.50	6.50@6.55	6.45
January	....	....	6.53@6.55	6.49
February	....	....	6.54@6.56	6.49
March	6.55	6.55	6.55@6.57	6.52
April	6.57	6.57	6.56@6.58	6.53
May	6.57	6.57	6.57@6.59	6.54

Executor **Trustee**
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street.
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue, New York.
LONDON 16 Cookspur St. 18 Bishopsgate St. Within. PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
Administrator **Guardian**

CHARTERED 1866
Brooklyn Trust Company
Main Office: 177-179 Montague St.
Branch: Bedford Ave. and Fulton St.
Manhattan Office: Corner Wall St. and Broadway.
Capital $1,000,000 Undivided Profits $2,342,965
TRUSTEES
Thomas T. Barr, Samuel W. Boocock, George W. Chauncey, William N. Dykman, William Hester, Francis L. Hine, William A. Jamison, David H. Lanman, Frank Lyman, Howard W. Maxwell, Theodore F. Miller, Willis L. Ogden, Joseph E. Owens, John J. Pierrepont, Charles M. Pratt, George G. Reynolds, Charles A. Schieren, Edward M. Shepard, J. H. Walbridge, Alexander M. White, Willis D. Wood

City of New York
Gold 4½s Due 1957
Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in the State of New York.
Price on Application
White, Weld & Co.
5 Nassau St. New York. The Rookery Chicago

Central Trust Company of New York
54 WALL STREET
CAPITAL and SURPLUS - $18,000,000
(of which $17,000,000 has been earned)

MANHATTAN TRVST COMPANY
113 BROADWAY

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY
Fifth Ave. & 34th St. 60 Broadway.
Lenox Ave. & 125th St. Third Ave. & 148th St.

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$5,843,000
Metropolitan Street Railway Co
(KANSAS CITY, MO.)
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds
Due May 1, 1913

Total outstanding $5,843,000
Reserved solely to retire underlying divisional issues 1,657,000
Total issue limited to $7,500,000

From a letter of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, copy of which will be sent on request, we summarize as follows:

Company owns or controls substantially all street railways in Kansas City, and several adjacent cities, about 231 miles of track, serving about 500,000 population.
Entire mortgage debt is $11,500,000 less than actual cost of the street railway properties.
This mortgage covers 117 miles, including nearly all lines of vital importance in business district of Kansas City, Mo., where franchise expires 1925.
Capital Stock, $5,636,800. Company has paid continuous dividends for last 20 years.

Having sold over three-fourths of this issue, we offer the remainder at
98 and Interest, yielding about 5¼%
J. P. Morgan & Co. NEW YORK
Lee, Higginson & Co. NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO

Gilman & Clucas
Securities legal for
Connecticut Savings Banks
1st Natl. Bk. Bldg., New Haven, Conn. 34 Pine Street, New York

St. Joseph Lead
New York State Railways
Tri-City Stocks
Louisville Lighting Co. Stock
Effingham Lawrence & Co.
111 Broadway, New York.

GIRARD TRUST CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED 1836.
Capital and Surplus, $10,000,000
E. B. MORRIS, President.
W. N. ELY, First Vice President.
A. A. JACKSON, Second Vice President.
C. J. RHOADS, 3d Vice Pres. & Treasurer.
E. S. PAGE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

JAMES H. DUNHAM & CO.
340 Broadway, New York.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company, held this day at the office of the Company, the regular quarterly dividend was declared of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock of the Company, and of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Second Preferred Stock of the Company, payable July 1st, 1910, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15th, 1910.
The Transfer Books of the First Preferred and of the Second Preferred Stock will be closed June 15th, 1910, at the close of business on that day, and reopen July 2d, 1910, at 10 A. M.
JOHN R. BROWNE, Treasurer.
June 7th, 1910.

OFFICE OF
H. M. BYLLESBY COMPANY
ENGINEERS, MANAGERS,
CHICAGO.
The Board of Directors of the MUSKOGEE GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY of Muskogee, Oklahoma, has declared a dividend of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) upon the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending May 31st, 1910, payable by check June 10th, 1910, to stockholders of record as of the close of business May 31st, 1910.
ROBERT J. GRAF, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF
American Smelting & Refining Co.
165 Broadway, N. Y. City, June 1, 1910.
QUARTERLY COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 27.
The Directors of the American Smelting and Refining Company have this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock of the Company, payable July 15, 1910 to stockholders of record June 24, 1910. The books of the company for the transfer of Common Stock will be closed at three o'clock P. M., June 24, 1910, and will be reopened June 29, 1910. W. E. MERRISS, Secretary.

Cumberland-Ely Copper Company
165 Broadway, New York City, June 1, 1910.
At meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held May 27, 1910, a dividend of 10c. per share was declared payable June 29, 1910, to stockholders of record June 10, 1910. The books of the Company for transfer of stock will be closed June 10, 1910, at 3 P. M. and reopen June 30, 1910, at 10 A. M.
W. E. BENNETT, Secretary.

GUGGENHEIM EXPLORATION CO.
165 Broadway, New York, June 2, 1910.
DIVIDEND NO. 30.
The Directors of the Guggenheim Exploration Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½%) on the capital stock issue of the company, payable July 1st, 1910, to stockholders of record at three o'clock in the afternoon of June 17th, 1910.
The books for the transfer of the stock of the company will close at three o'clock in the afternoon of June 17th, and reopen July 2d, 1910.
CHAS. K. LIPMAN, Secretary.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILWAY CO.
NO. 52 BROADWAY.
New York, June 8th, 1910.
A dividend of One and Five-Eighths (1⅝%) Per Cent. on the Common Stock, and a semi-annual dividend of Two (2%) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, has been declared out of the surplus net earnings of the Company, payable on and after June 28, 1910, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New York, to Stockholders of record at the close of business June 14th, 1910.
J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

The National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey.
June 7th, 1910.
The Board of Directors of The National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey have this day declared a Dividend of One and One-Half (1½%) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable July 2d, 1910, to Stockholders of Record at the close of business June 18th, 1910.
F. D. MOLLENHAUER, Treasurer.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER CO.
The Board of Directors of the Virginia Railway & Power Company have declared a dividend of 1½%, equal to $1.50 per share, on the preferred stock of said Company, payable to the preferred stockholders of record on July 1st, 1910. The Transfer Books for preferred stock of the company will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, June 18th, 1910, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, July 5th, 1910.
Dividend checks will be mailed.
GUY PHILLIPS, Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS & UNION STOCK YARDS COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. on the Preferred stock, and a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the Common stock of the Company, payable July 1st, 1910, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, June 11th, 1910.
E. M. F. MILLER, Secretary.
Jersey City, N. J., June 7th, 1910.

ATLANTIC & BIRMINGHAM CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY
First Collateral Trust 5% Four Year Gold Coupon Notes
DUE MAY 1ST, 1910.
Holders of the above notes who have not assented to the settlement arranged by the Noteholders' Protective Committee are hereby notified to present their Notes to the undersigned at its office, 37 Wall Street, New York, for payment. Interest on these notes ceases on this date.
THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA as Trustee.
By WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President.
Dated May 20th, 1910.

6.86% PER ANNUM
Guaranteed Income and a Participation in the Increasing Value of a Permanently Owned Estate.
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
YIELDING ABOVE RESULTS.
14 Years of Increasing Dividends.
$1,000,000 Repaid to Investors.
$2,000,000 Capital and Surplus.
$3,000,000 Assets.
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METROPOLITAN AGENCY
New York Realty Owners
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489 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

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INVESTORS READ
The Wall Street Journal

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF THE
ROMANOFF CIGARETTE COMPANY.
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a meeting of the stockholders of the ROMANOFF CIGARETTE COMPANY will be held at its principal office, No. 118 East 28th Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on the first day of July, 1910, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that such corporation be forthwith dissolved.
Dated New York, June 1st, 1910.
DAVID BELLFORT,
JACOB JACOBY,
HERMAN GENSIOR,
Board of Directors.

DIVIDENDS.

REALTY ASSOCIATES.
176 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y., May 23, 1910.
Dividend No. 15.
The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3% on the capital stock of this company, payable out of the earnings for the fiscal year, July 15, 1910, to stockholders of record at the close of business 3 P. M. Tuesday, July 5th, 1910.
HENRY A. PREY, Treasurer.

THE FAJARDO SUGAR COMPANY.
New York, June 6th, 1910.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable July 1st, 1910, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, June 20th, 1910.
JAMES BLISS COOMBS, Secretary and Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

EMERSON McMILLIN & CO.
Copy of certificate of continued use of firm name.
State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
Whereas, the copartnership heretofore existing under the name of EMERSON McMILLIN & CO., was dissolved by the death of HENRY B. WILSON, and had transacted business in the City of New York for not less than three years prior to such dissolution, and the business thereof continued to be conducted, and the said partnership name continued to be used by the undersigned, EMERSON McMILLIN, who was a partner in such firm; and
Whereas, the undersigned,

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL GAINS

Income Increases $1,185,087 and Surplus Is Large After Dividends.

The annual report of the International Nickel Company for the year ended March 31 shows total income of $3,348,681, an increase of $1,185,987 over the returns of the previous year. Net income was $3,144,734 against $2,023,301 in 1909.

Deductions for depreciation, mineral exhaustion, sinking fund, interest, &c., amounted to $1,077,206, leaving a balance for dividends of $2,067,528 against $1,005,494 the previous year. After the payment of dividends on the common and preferred stocks there was left a balance of $1,044,805, which brought the profit and loss surplus at the end of the year up to $3,468,210.

Benjamin Strong, Jr., Alfred Jaretzki, and H. H. Pierce were elected Directors.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 7.—Following the better tone in the New York market the whole local list was higher to-day. Trading was active throughout the session, and the close was at about the highest prices of the day. Among the prominent features were Amalgamated, Lake, North Butte, and Indiana. In the miscellaneous list United Shoe Machinery was the principal feature, declining 3 points.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	90½	90¼	90¼
1,000	Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1,000	C., B. & Q., Iowa Division 4s	98½	98½	98½
2,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
2,000	Western T. & T. 5s	95½	95	95½

RAILROADS.

40	Atchison	104¼	104¼	104¼
50	Boston Elevated	128	128	128
40	Boston & Maine	134½	134½	134½
60	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	110	110	110
180	Fitchburg pf.	128¼	128	128¼
90	Mass. Electric	16⅝	16½	16⅝
21	Mass. Electric pf.	82½	81½	81½
67	N. Y., N. H. & H.	153	152¾	153
234	N. Y., N. H. & H. sub. 25% paid	144⅛	144	144⅛
455	Union Pacific	171	169½	171
11	West End pf.	102½	101½	101½

TELEPHONES.

8,050	American	134⅝	133¼	134⅝
50	Mexican	5	5	5
5	Mexican pf.	7	6⅝	6¾
65	New England	134	133¾	134
20	Western	15¾	15¾	15¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chemical	43	42	43
171	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	101¼	101	101
40	A., G. & W. I.	11	11	11
100	A., G. & W. I. pf.	20½	20½	20½
220	Am. Pneu. Service	5¼	5⅛	5¼
110	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	16¾	16½	16¾
460	Am. Sugar Ref.	117¼	116	117¼
108	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	117	115¾	116¾
32	Am. Woolen pf.	99	98½	98½
650	East Boston Land	8¼	7⅞	8⅛
11	Edison	249	248	249
45	General Electric	144	142¾	144
90	Mass. Gas	82	82	82
15	Mass. Gas pf.	91	90½	91
23	N. E. Cotton Yarn	111	110	110
3	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	106	106	106
121	Pullman	161	160¼	161
200	Reece Folding Mach.	5½	5½	5½
162	Swift	106	105	105¾
208	United Fruit	192	190	191
1,976	United Shoe	68	65½	67
25	United Shoe pf.	29½	29	29
4,142	U. S. Steel	79	77½	79
20	U. S. Steel pf.	115⅞	115¼	115¼
10	Westinghouse	30¾	30¾	30¾
55	Wollaston Land	2	1	2
$280	Pullman script	164	163	164

MINING.

5,538	Amalgamated	67½	65⅝	67⅜
890	Allouez	40⅝	40	40¼
350	Am. Zinc	24½	24	24⅛
100	Arcadian	5	5	5⅛
1,490	Arizona Com'l	16½	15¾	16⅜
10	Atlantic	7	7	7
225	Boston Corbin	13	12½	13
1,335	Butte Coalition	18¾	18	18⅜
830	Butte Balak'ala	16½	15¾	16
5	Calumet & Arizona	61	61	61
31	Calumet & Hecla	570	555	570
125	Daly-West	8	8	8
425	East Butte	8¼	8	8¼
410	Franklin	12	11⅝	12
676	Giroux	7¼	6⅞	7¼
150	Granby	40⅜	40	40
600	Greene-Cananea	8	7⅞	8
36	Hancock	18	17½	18
75	Helvetia	3	3	3
1,096	Indiana	17	17	17½
1,015	Isle Royale	19⅝	18¾	19½
20	Kerr Lake	8¼	8¼	8¼
50	Keweenaw	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
6,325	Lake	51½	48¾	51½
64	La Salle	12	11	11
1,150	Mass	8½	7	8¼
145	Mexico	11¾	11¼	11½
1,910	Miami	20¾	20½	20¼
70	Michigan	4½	4½	4½
40	Mohawk	51½	51½	51½
1,055	Nevada	20	19½	20
853	Niplssing	11⅞	11	11⅝
2,415	North Butte	33	31½	32⅝
1,160	North Lake	11½	10⅝	11⅜
96	Old Dominon	35	34	34
20	Parrot	14½	14	14
120	Quincy	75	74½	74⅝
150	Ray Con.	17¼	17¼	17¼
50	Santa Fe	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
145	Shannon	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
275	Superior	42½	41	42
100	Superior & Boston	10¾	10¾	10¾
110	Superior & Pittsburg	11¾	11½	11½
75	South Utah	1½	1½	1½
15	Trinity	5½	5½	5½
275	U. S. Oil	36	35	35
760	U. S. Smelting	41	40½	41
156	U. S. Smelting pf.	49⅞	49¼	49½
35	Utah Con.	21½	21	21½
50	Utah Copper	44½	44¼	44½
160	Victoria	3	3	3
200	Winona	7¼	7¼	7¼
10	Wolverine	114	114	114

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Tuesday.

Business on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was large, with the sales totaling 185,935 shares, distributed among sixty-two different stocks. The sharp overnight rally in the market induced some heavy short selling by the floor traders in the early dealings. This resulted in forenoon high prices being mostly well under the New York Stock Exchange early top figures, and a few of the prominent stocks touched lows that were under the other board. In the afternoon there was a slow retreat of the short sellers, with the tone in the market becoming very firm all around. Commission house sentiment was improved decidedly by the agreement reached at Washington regarding railroad rates.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
9,890	Amal. Copper	66⅛	67⅝	65⅝	67½
60	Am. B. Sugar	34	34	33	33¾
50	Am. Can	9¼	9½	9¼	9¼
550	Am. Car & Fdy	53½	55⅛	53½	54¾
60	Am. Cot. Oil	60	60½	60	60½
20	Am. Hide & L.	6	6	6	6
60	Am. H. & L. pf.	34½	34½	34¼	34½
10	Am. Ice	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
360	Am. Locom'e	42⅜	42½	42⅛	43¼
7,210	Am. Smelting	76⅜	76¾	74¾	76⅝
340	Am. Sugar	116	117	116	116½
140	Ana. Copper	40⅞	41	40½	41
920	A., T. & S. F.	104⅞	104⅞	103½	104⅞
120	Balt. & Ohio	112	112½	111¾	112⅝
1,700	Brook. R. T.	77⅞	78¾	77⅜	78⅜
30	Can. Pacific	196	196¼	196	196¼
270	Cent. Leather	36⅞	37¼	36½	37¼
400	Ches. & Ohio	82	83¼	81½	83¼
10	Chi. Gt. West	26	26	26	26
5,680	C., M. & St. P.	126¾	126½	122⅝	125¼
370	Col. Fuel & I.	34¼	34¾	34½	34⅝
680	Con. Gas	135	135	132¾	134¼
20	Corn Products	14	14	14	14
150	Den. & R. G.	36	36	35	36
10	Dist. Securit's.	29	29	29	29
200	Erie	26¼	26¼	25¾	26¼
290	Gt. North. pf.	130¾	130¾	129½	130¾
10	Gt. N. ore ctfs.	59½	59½	59½	59½
280	Inter.-Met	19	19	18¾	19
390	Inter.-Met. pf.	50½	51⅞	49⅞	51⅞
10	Iowa Central	19	19	19	19
30	Mo., K. & T.	39	39¼	38⅝	38⅝
150	Mo. Pacific	67⅞	67½	66⅜	67½
250	Nat. Lead	74	74	73½	73⅝
1,590	N. Y. Central	114½	115⅝	114½	114⅝
130	N. Y., O. & W.	44⅝	44⅝	44	44
10	Norf. & West.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
660	Nor. Pacific	125¼	125½	124½	125½
940	Pennsylvania	131⅝	131⅝	130½	131⅜
20	People's Gas	104⅜	105	104⅜	105
20	Pressed S. Car	33⅞	33⅞	33½	33½
50	Ry. Springs	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
87,900	Reading	152⅝	153½	150⅝	153½
100	Rep. Steel	29	30	29	30
370	Rock Island	40⅝	41⅞	39⅞	40⅝
10	Rock Is. pf.	83¼	83¼	82½	83½
4,270	Southern Pac.	120½	121¼	119	121¼
80	Southern Ry.	25¼	25½	24⅝	25
10	South. Ry. pf.	59⅞	59⅝	59⅞	59⅞
10	Tenn. Copper	26½	26½	26½	26½
60	Texas Pac	28½	29	28½	29
100	Third Av	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
21,930	Union Pacific	170½	171⅝	168½	171
10	U. S. Rubber	38¾	38⅝	38¼	38¾
85,110	U. S. Steel	78	79	77	78⅞
120	U. S. Steel pf.	117	117¼	115½	116½
80	Utah Copper	44⅝	45	43¾	43¼
690	Va.-Car. Chem.	60	60	58⅝	59⅝
200	Wabash	19½	19½	19	19⅜
720	Wabash pf.	42⅜	43¼	42	43¼
35	West. Md.	44½	45	44½	45
20	West. El	62	62	62	62

185,935

MINING STOCKS.

300	Belmont	3.87½	3.87½	3.87½	3.87½
800	Chollar	.11	.11	.11	.11
700	Comb. Frac.	.51	.51¼	.51	.51¼
600	El Paso	.84½	.85	.84½	.85
400	Goldfield Con.	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40
1,000	Jack Pot	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
2,900	Jim Butler	.29	.29	.28½	.28½
500	Kewanas	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
600	M. McKinney	.56	.56	.56	.56
200	Mexican	.95	.95	.95	.95
400	Montana	.96	.96	.94	.94
200	Ophir	.75	.75	.75	.75
300	Portland	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
100	Tonopah Ext.	.88	.88	.88	.88
700	Tramps	.05	.05½	.05	.05½

9,400

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Flusser, Lamson, Preston, Reid, and Smith at Newport; Iowa, Indiana, and Massachusetts at Hampton Roads; Brutus at Bradford, Hist at Manzanillo, and Michigan at Tompkinsville.

SMELTING'S FIRST REPORT.

Total Income $2,586,542, Expenditures $1,350,830, Net $1,235,712.

The first annual report of the International Smelting and Refining Company was issued yesterday, covering operations for the year ended Dec. 31. It shows tolls on copper and net profit on metals of $2,442,901, interest and discounts amounting to $67,516, and miscellaneous revenues of $76,124. The total income was therefore $2,586,542.

Expenditures totaled $1,350,830, of which $1,079,012 was manufacturing and operating costs, $46,004 general expenses, and $225,812 depreciation. The net income for the year carried forward to the balance sheet was $1,235,712. At the annual meeting the retiring Directors were re-elected.

Several Dividends by Nipissing.

In accordance with expectations the Nipissing Mines Company declared yesterday in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent. and the customary extra dividend of 2½ per cent., an "interim dividend" of 5 per cent. This extra disbursement, which requires $250,000 for its satisfaction, is declared out of the accumulated cash surplus and is paid, the Directors explained, on account of the great increase in ore reserves and the large cash surplus.

Delaware Railroad Pays 8 Per Cent.

The Directors of the Delaware Railroad of the Pennsylvania system declared a dividend yesterday of 2 2-8 per cent. for the four months ending June 30, being the first payment at the rate of 8 per cent. a year under the lease to the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad. It is payable July 1 to stockholders of record on June 15. The dividends hereafter will be paid in semi-annual installments of 4 per cent. in January and July.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

	1910.	1909.	Increase.
4th week May..	$814,101	$785,146	$28,955
Month of May..	2,499,606	2,393,639	105,967
July 1-May 31..	28,671,505	24,213,125	4,458,380

HAVANA ELECTRIC—

Wk. end. June 5	44,157	41,557	2,600
Jan. 1-June 5..	892,813	840,000	52,313

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

4th week May..	1,400,935	1,139,534	261,401
Month of May..	4,441,970	3,647,894	794,076
July 1-May 31..	48,113,222	41,898,184	6,215,038

TEXAS PACIFIC—

4th week May..	390,895	364,948	34,947
Month of May..	1,178,581	1,062,934	115,647
Jan. 1-May 31..	6,265,481	5,621,514	643,967

CHICAGO & ALTON for April—

Mileage	998.08	998.08	.....
Op. revenue	945,770	947,340	*1,569
Op. expenses	653,275	605,552	47,722
Net. op. rev.	292,495	341,787	*49,291
Taxes	49,000	35,000	14,000
Op. inc. (taxes deducted)	243,495	306,787	*63,291
Miscel. chgs. to income	37,666	8,693	28,972
Bal. avail. for interest	205,828	298,093	*92,264
Ten months ended April 30:			
Op. revenue	11,320,604	10,601,864	718,220
Op. expenses	7,279,456	6,314,381	965,075
Net op. rev.	4,040,638	4,287,483	*246,844
Taxes	371,000	305,000	66,000
Op. inc., (taxes deducted)	3,669,638	3,982,483	*312,844
Income	457,731	313,664	144,066
Bal. avail. for interest	8,211,907	3,668,818	*456,911

CHICAGO & ERIE report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for April—

Mileage	269.56	269.56	.....
Total op. rev.	403,791	356,488	47,303
Total op. exp.	342,709	299,091	43,618
Total net rev.	61,082	57,397	3,685
Taxes	10,938	11,083	*144
Op. income	50,144	46,314	3,830
July 1 to April 30:			
Total op. rev.	4,331,618	3,562,264	769,354
Total op. exp.	3,450,019	3,051,654	398,364
Total net rev.	881,599	510,610	370,989
Taxes	109,385	112,413	*3,028
Op. income	772,214	398,196	374,017

COLORADO & SOUTHERN report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for April—

Mileage	1,248.65	1,250.56	*1.91
Total op. rev.	769,013	608,299	160,714
Total op. exp.	603,080	466,303	137,456
Net op. rev.	165,932	142,995	23,257
Out. op. (deb.).	1,031	3,269	*2,237
Total net rev.	164,320	138,825	25,494
Taxes	21,823	19,952	1,870
Op. income	142,497	118,873	23,623
July 1 to April 30.			
Total op. rev.	8,170,587	7,174,477	996,110
Total op. exp.	5,413,546	4,837,591	577,954
Net op. rev.	2,757,041	2,336,885	418,155
Out. op. (deb.).	5,721	1,258	*4,462
Total net rev.	2,749,320	2,335,627	413,693
Taxes	217,342	209,209	8,132
Op. income	2,531,977	2,126,417	405,560

*Decrease.

DELAWARE & HUDSON CO. for the quarter ended March 31—

Total ry op rev.	$4,514,342	$4,294,006	$220,337
Total ry op exp.	2,904,256	2,865,257	38,999
Net ry op rev..	1,610,086	1,428,749	181,337
Outside op deb..	9,386	43,679	*34,293
Total net fr op	4,488,099	4,625,218	*137,119
Taxes accrued..	1,110,205	1,060,140	50,065
Op income	3,377,894	3,565,078	*187,184
Other income ..	5,730,955	2,815,427	2,915,528
Gross income ..	9,108,849	6,380,504	2,728,345
Total deductions from gross inc	5,387,643	5,417,884	*30,241
Net corp income.	3,721,206	962,620	2,758,586

RUTLAND for the quarter ended March 31—

	1910.	1909.	Increase.
Tot. ry. op. rev.	647,159	605,435	41,724
Tot. ry. op. exp.	494,341	481,589	12,752
Net ry. op. rev.	152,818	123,847	28,971
Taxes accrued..	27,047	25,809	1,238
Op. income.....	125,771	98,038	27,733
Other income...	20,385	15,441	4,944
Gross income....	146,156	113,479	32,677
Total ded. from gross income..	154,865	163,083	*8,218
Net corp. def...	8,709	49,604	*40,895

SEABOARD AIR LINE report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for April—

Mileage	3,012	2,986	26
Total op. rev...	1,815,481	1,529,493	285,987
Total op. exp...	1,170,439	1,058,437	112,001
Net op. rev.....	645,042	471,056	173,986
Out. op. (debit).	1,980	†816	2,796
Total net rev....	643,062	471,872	171,189
Taxes	67,765	58,635	9,130
Op. income.....	575,296	413,237	162,059
July 1 to April 30:			
Total op. rev...	16,782,685	14,763,594	2,019,091
Total op. exp...	10,920,820	10,231,067	689,753
Net op. rev.....	5,861,865	4,532,526	1,329,338
Out. op. (debit).	21,040	10,295	11,351
Total net rev..	5,840,218	4,522,231	1,317,987
Taxes	612,874	577,316	35,558
Op. income.....	5,227,343	3,944,914	1,282,428

*Decrease. †Credit.

UNITED TRACTION COMPANY OF ALBANY for the quarter ended March 31—

Total street ry. op. rev.....	487,144	454,261	32,883
Total street ry. op. exp.....	331,879	295,211	36,668
Net street ry. op. rev.....	155,265	159,050	*3,785
Taxes accrued..	33,000	33,000	.....
Op. income.....	122,265	126,050	*3,785
Non-op. income	51,315	44,282	7,033
Gross income...	173,580	170,332	3,248
Total ded. from gross income...	95,864	82,660	13,204
Net corp. inc...	77,717	87,672	*9,955

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN for April—

Mileage	450	479	.....
Op. rev.....	291,159	275,041	16,998
Op. exp.....	187,008	166,578	20,930
Net op. rev.....	104,541	108,963	*4,022
Taxes	13,100	12,200	1,700
Op. inc., (taxes deducted	90,741	96,463	*5,722
Misc. chgs. and credits to inc.	2,539	4,927	*7,467
Bal. av. for int.	88,202	101,391	*13,189
Ten months ended April 30:			
Op. rev.....	3,145,286	2,850,386	294,900
Op. expenses...	2,015,345	1,794,596	220,748
Net op. rev.....	1,129,951	1,055,790	74,160
Taxes	125,700	115,700	10,000
Op. inc., (taxes deducted)	1,004,251	940,090	64,160
Misc. chgs. and credits to inc.	373,258	351,264	21,994
Bal. av. for int.	1,377,510	1,291,354	86,155

WABASH report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for April—

	1910.	1909.	Increase.
Mileage	2,514.60	2,514.60	.....
Total oper. rev.	2,224,978	2,103,422	121,556
Total oper. exp.	1,805,044	1,670,607	194,437
Net oper. rev..	359,033	432,814	*72,881
Outside op., deb.	3,987	2,990	977
Total net rev...	355,966	420,824	*78,858
Taxes	75,537	68,215	7,322
Oper. income...	280,428	361,609	*81,180
July 1 to April 30—			
Total oper. rev.	24,138,762	21,463,525	2,675,236
Total oper. exp.	16,830,923	15,472,673	1,358,250
Net op. rev.....	7,307,838	5,990,852	1,316,986
Outside op., deb.	24,183	17,909	6,274
Total net rev..	7,283,655	5,972,943	1,310,712
Taxes	700,247	680,646	19,601
Oper. income...	6,583,407	5,292,296	1,291,111

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

BUTTE COALITION MINING CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1909.	1908.	1907.
Dividends	229,000	.....	1,320,000
Interest	113,157	105,064	175,345
Total income...	342,157	105,064	1,495,345
Salaries, &c....	29,030	31,538	31,880
Net income....	*313,127	73,526	1,461,465
Dividends	250,000	.....	1,650,000
Surplus	63,127	73,526	†188,535
Prev. surplus..	80,485	6,959	195,494
Total surplus...	143,612	80,485	6,959
P. & L. surplus.	143,612	80,485	6,959

*Equal to 2.09 per cent. on $15,000,000 capital stock. †Deficit.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL CO. for the year ended March 31—

	1910.	1909.	1908.
Earn. from constit. cos.....	3,339,457	2,162,693	2,484,952
Other income...	9,223	.....	.....
Total income...	3,348,681	2,162,693	2,434,952
Exp., taxes, &c.	203,947	139,392	149,583
Net income.. &c.	3,144,734	2,023,301	2,285,369
Int., sink. fund., deprec., &c...	1,077,206	1,017,807	960,627
Surplus	2,067,528	1,005,494	1,324,742
Pfd. dividends..	534,745	534,733	534,733
Bal. for common dividends ..	*1,532,783	470,761	790,009
Com. dividends.	487,978	.....	.....
Surplus	1,044,805	470,761	790,009

*Equal to 17.27 per cent. on $8,872,662 capital stock, as compared with 5.34 per cent. earned on same stock last year.

RIO DE JANEIRO TRAMWAY, LIGHT & POWER CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1910.	1909.	1908.
Gross income...	7,527,559	7,138,247	6,303,706
Oper. expenses.	4,459,252	4,407,818	4,183,385
Net income.....	3,068,307	2,730,434	2,120,321
Int. on mtg. bds., bank loans, &c.	2,230,608	1,860,198	.....
Surplus	837,699	870,236	.....

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING CO. for the year ended March 31—

	1910.	1909.	1907.
Total income...	4,700,000	1,966,259	2,738,741
Deduct fix. chgs. and sink. fund	2,284,288	2,200,771	88,517
Surplus	2,415,712	*234,512	2,650,224

*Deficit.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The official closing quotations for minnig stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.10	Hale & Norcross	.26
Alpha Con.	.05	Justice	.13
Andes	.12	Kentucky Con.	.10
Belcher	.60	Lady Wash. Con.	1.02
Bullion	.15	Occidental Con.	.25
Caledonia	.40	Ophir	.81
Challar	.10	Overman	.65
Confidence	.70	Savage	.17
Con. Cal. & Va.	.83	Sag Belcher	.16
Con. Imperial	.04	Sierra Nevada	.16
Crown Point	.55	Union Con.	.53
Gould & Curry	.15	Utah Con.	.04

Silver bars, 53@53⅛; Mexican dollars, 45@46½; drafts, sight, 4@5 per cent, premium; telegraph, 6@7½ per cent. premium.

TONOPAH.		Combination Fract.	.51
Belmont	3.50	Crackerjack	.91
Jim Butler	.27	Daisy	.06
McNamara	.27	Goldfield Con. M.	8.52
Midway	.27	Great Bend	.02
North Star	.05	Lone Star	.02
West End	.65	Red Hills	.03
GOLDFIELD.		Silver Pick	.06
Atlanta	.11	BULLFROG.	
Blue Bell	.01	Tramps Cons.	.04

The Treasury Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Treasury statement to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday as follows:

	June 6.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$430,569	$5,320,850	$310,445,815
Int. revenue....	389,699	4,534,130	246,947,257
Corporation tax	12,160	148,737	845,443
Miscellaneous ..	76,343	2,539,474	46,718,434
Total rects.	$908,773	$12,543,192	$604,956,950
Expenditures..	1,956,018	10,789,025	616,457,804
Surplus	*1,047,265	1,774,166	*11,550,943

*Deficit.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

		Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Cigar "A"	4s, Mar. 15, 1911	98¾	99¼
Amer. Cigar "B"	4s, Mar. 15, 1912	98	98¾
Balt. & Ohio	4½s, June, 1913	98⅝	98¾
Beth. Steel Co.	6s, Nov., 1914	97½	99
Chic. & Alton	5s, Mar. 15, 1913	98¾	99¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	5s, June, 1911	100⅜	100⅝
Interborough	6s, May, 1911	101¼	102
Kan. City Ry. & Lt.	6s, Sept., 1912	97¾	98½
Minn. & St. L.	5s, Feb., 1911	99	99¾
St. Louis & San F.	6s, May, 1913	99	99¾
Southern Ry.	5s, Feb., 1918	98¼	98⅜
Tidewater Co.	6s, June, 1913	101¼	101⅝
West. Tel. & Tel.	5s, Feb. 1, 1912	99¼	99⅜
Whouse El. & Mfg.	6s, Aug., 1910	100	100⅛

Interest to be added.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Orders May 25 relating to Capt. L. F. Kilbourne, Twenty-sixth Infantry, revoked.

Capt. W. M. Wilhelm, Ordnance Department, detailed as Chief Ordnance Officer of Camp of Instruction, Pine Camp, N. Y.

Major M. G. Zalinski, Quartermaster, or Major R. McA. Schofield, Quartermaster, will make, not to exceed two visits per month from New York City to Jamestown, N. Y., to inspect furniture.

Capt. C. Conrad, Jr., Quartermaster, will make such visits from Washington to Front Royal, Va., and other points in Virginia, Marvland, Tennessee, and Kentucky as may be necessary.

Transfers: Capt. W. C. Rivers, Colonel, Assistant Chief of Philippine Constabulary, from Twelfth Cavalry to First Cavalry, and Capt. D. C. Cabell, from First Cavalry to Twelfth Cavalry.

First Lieut. R. M. Parker, Fifth Cavalry, will make not to exceed two visits to Salesville, Mon., on business pertaining to location of soldier station in the northwestern portion of the Yellowstone National Park.

Capt. M. C. Kerth, Twenty-third Infantry, to places specified to make observations of the military efficiency for field service of the organized militia: Gettysburg, Penn., July 1 to July 15, Leon Springs, Texas, Aug. 2 to Aug. 13, Fort Riley, Kan., Aug. 15 to Aug. 26, and Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Sept. 1 to Sept. 15.

The following-named officers are detailed for duty at Camp of Instruction at Chickamauga Park, Ga., during July, Department of the Gulf, for instruction; Capt. S. W. Newman, First Infantry; Capt. G. C. Goodale, Twenty-third Infantry; Capt. H. B. Myers, Sixth Cavalry; First Lieuts. R. D. Carter, Sixteenth Infantry, T. T. Duke, Twenty-third Infantry; W. S. Jervey, Jr., Tenth Infantry, and Second Lieuts. R. P. Palmer, Sixth Infantry, and J. A. Atkins, Sixteenth Infantry.

The following-named officers are detailed for duty at Camp of Instruction at Pine Camp, N. Y., during August, Department of the East, for instructions: Major D. L. Tate, Third Cavalry; Capt. E. L. Phillips, Thirteenth Cavalry; First Lieut. R. E. Boyers, Twenty-ninth Infantry, and Second Lieut. G. W. Edgerly, Second Infantry.

Capt. L. A. I. Chapman, Second Infantry, detailed for duty at Camp of Instruction, Pine Camp, N. Y., during August.

The following-named officers are detailed for duty at Camp of Instruction, Sparta, Wash., during August, Department of Dakota, for instructions: Capts. E. R. Chrisman, Sixteenth Infantry, and R. McCoy, Fifth Infantry; First Lieuts. G. M. Holly, Eleventh Infantry; C. F. Cox, Eleventh Cavalry, and C. F. Severson, Twenty-first Infantry.

The following-named officers are detailed for duty at Camp of Instruction, Leon Springs, Texas, during August, Department of Texas,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Success of the Morris Estate Sale—175 Lots Bring $412,765—N. Y. Central Reported Buyer of West Side Blocks—French Church Secures New Site.

Bringing practically $100,000 more than had been most confidently expected, the sale yesterday of 175 lots of the Lewis Gouverneur Morris estate in the West Bronx district, between 176th and 179th Streets, was by far the most successful event of its kind held this season. Every one of the lots offered was sold, the total realized being $412,765, an average of about $2,359 per lot.

The sale was conducted by Bryan L. Kennelly in the Vesey Street Real Estate Salesroom. Interest in the sale was seen by the early arrival of the crowd, over 1,000 persons, individual investors being in the large majority, being in the room shortly after 11 o'clock, when the sale began. Bidding was active for every parcel, and at the close of the sale it was the universal opinion that the dispersal of the property on such good terms means the beginning at an early date in that section of the Bronx of a big building movement and a high-class development of that desirable property. The features that undoubtedly contributed to the great success of the sale and the good prices were that every lot is ready for immediate development, all improvements, including roads, &c., being installed, transit facilities close at hand, and no additional assessments in sight.

The lots offered included the entire block between Aqueduct and Andrews Avenues, 176th and 177th Streets, and several lots north of 177th Street at Aqueduct Avenue; also lots on Sedgwick, Tremont, Cedar, and Morris Avenues and 179th Street.

Commissioner John E. Eustis of the Public Service Commission, and an old Bronx resident, was one of the largest buyers. He took a plot of eleven lots at the northeast corner of Cedar Avenue and 179th Street, adjoining his holdings. With this purchase he now controls a frontage of over 500 feet on Cedar Avenue. He also bought four lots on the opposite side of Cedar Avenue, paying $1,500 each for two, 175 feet north of 179th Street, and $1,400 each for two 25 feet further north.

Walter R. White paid $1,750 for the northwest corner of 179th Street and Cedar Avenue, a triangular lot fronting 49 feet. He also bought the lot next north, 25 by 100, at $1,450. George E. Buckbee took four adjoining lots on Cedar Avenue at $1,400 each.

The plot on the north side of 179th Street, 83 by 125, adjoining the northwest corner of Cedar Avenue, and running to the New York Central tracks, opposite Lewis Place, went to Ida A. Hopkins at $2,150.

The northwest corner of 179th Street and Cedar Avenue brought $2,000 from J. J. K. O. Kennedy. From the northwest corner of 177th Street and Sedgwick Avenue, 28 by 105, C. Ullman paid $2,400. Sedgwick Avenue lots north of this, and about 78 feet deep, brought from $1,900 to $1,500, and rear lots $900 to $800.

A lot adjoining the northeast corner of Sedgwick Avenue and 177th Street was bought by John J. Colby for $3,000. Adjoining lots on Sedgwick Avenue went for $2,900 and $2,500.

Along Sedgwick Avenue, south of 177th Street, full lots brought $3,500, Jerome Peck taking three at that price. Between 176th and 177th Streets, on the west side of Sedgwick Avenue, lots brought from $1,200 to $4,500.

The southwest corner of Sedgwick Avenue and 177th Street brought $3,000.

Brian G. Hughes secured three lots on Cedar Avenue, 93 feet south of 179th Street, for $1,400 each.

Big Purchase by New York Central.

Recent transfers of real estate in the block bounded by Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets disclose what is believed by real estate men to be the plan of the New York Central Railroad to add that block to its big west side freight yards.

Several days ago the properties 505 to 513 West Thirty-second Street were conveyed to J. T. Mason Terry by the Parker Realty Company. Mr. Terry also took title recently to 506 and 508 West Thirty-third Street.

Further west in the same block a frontage of 100 feet at 535 to 541 West Thirty-second Street has been transferred to A. C. Cronin, together with a 75-foot frontage at the rear on Thirty-third Street. Mr. Cronin also holds title to the adjoining plot to the west on Thirty-third Street, 125 by 100.

Adjoining the plot at 506 and 508 West Thirty-second Street, purchased by Mr. Terry, are several old buildings on a frontage of 50 feet, which are also said to have changed hands.

An additional 275 feet on the south side of Thirty-third Street, together with 50 feet on the north side of Thirty-second Street, is owned by the Howard & Childs Brewing Company.

Reports generally credited in the neighborhood have it that this property has also changed hands, although no confirmation of these reports can be had.

Messrs. Cronin & Terry are believed to be acting in the interests of the railroad. The New York Central's present holdings in this section include the two blocks to the south of the one in question, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, Thirtieth and Thirty-second Streets, as well as the three blocks to the west bounded by Thirtieth and Thirty-third Streets, Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues.

It is said to be the railroad's plan to erect on these blocks immense warehouses similar to those put up by the Bush Terminal Company in South Brooklyn.

At the offices of the real estate department of the New York Central Railroad yesterday afternoon all information on the subject was refused.

Mrs. E. R. Thomas Sells 57th Street Home.

Henry D. Winans & May report the sale of 17 West Fifty-seventh Street, a four-story high-stoop brownstone residence, 25 by 100.5, for Mrs. E. R. Thomas, who was represented in this negotiation by H. T. Eldridge of De Blois & Eldridge. The house has a large dining room and bedroom extension, and was handsomely rebuilt for Mrs. Thomas by Cottier & Co. The purchaser is the Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

Within one year there have been sold in this street, between Park and Sixth Avenues, 10, 32, and 34 East Fifty-seventh Street; 10, 16, 17, 20, 24, 37, and 49 (the Soncy,) West Fifty-seventh Street, and the Sherwood, southeast corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Sixth Avenue. Five of the above sales have been effected by Henry D. Winans & May.

Site for New $300,000 French Church.

The French Church of St. Jean Baptiste has about completed arrangements for the purchase of a large plot at the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street as a site for a new three-hundred-thousand-dollar edifice.

A corporation has been formed to acquire the site, on which stand two five story flats, a stable, and a dwelling, all having a frontage of 102 feet on the avenue and 170 feet on the street.

The church, it is reported, will exchange for this its property at 1,079 to 1,089 Lexington Avenue, northeast corner of Seventy-sixth Street, six four-story dwellings, on a plot 102.2 by 70.

The McKensie estate has sold 432 West Twenty-second Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 19.5 by 98.9.

Joseph Berliant has sold the tenement 624 East Sixth Street, on a plot 37 by 100, to an investor. O. Grad & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

Reported Sale in Loft Zone.

It is reported that Mary and Annie E. Early have sold 216 West Thirty-ninth Street, a four-story building, on lot 26.6 by 98.9.

Investor Buys West Side Flats.

Charles H. Schnelle has sold for Jacob Koch to a client for investment the two five-story apartment houses 127 and 129 East Ninetieth Street, on a plot 50 by 100.8.

Bronx Sales.

Mark Rafalsky & Co. have sold for the American Real Estate Company to a client, for cash, the five-story and basement apartment house located at 988 Simpson Street. The building is one of the new type built by the American Real Estate Company, on a plot 40 by 107.6, and was sold for $50,000.

The Prospect Realty Company has resold the northwest corner of Union Avenue and 168th Street for I. Brown to a client.

Lackawanna to Sell Hoboken Property.

The Lackawanna Railroad is beginning preparations to sell its superfluous property holdings in Hoboken. There are in all about 200 lots, valued at about $150,000. About half have dwellings on them. The disposal of the Lackawanna's Heights property will begin with the "ship," the large frame flat house at the southeast corner of Prospect Street and Palisade Avenue. Thence the selling will proceed along the whole line until the west portals of the twin tunnels, below the Hudson Boulevard, are reached.

It is also stated that the Erie Railroad will likely sell all of its superfluous land in the near future.

$1,000,000 Apartment on Upper Broadway.

Plans have been filed for a twelve-story apartment house to be erected at the southeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-eighth Street for Samuel Borchardt. The building will have a frontage of 100.11 feet on Broadway, by 180.5½ feet on Ninety-eighth Street, with apartments for seventy-five families. The construction will be fireproof with a façade of brick with terra cotta and limestone trimmings of the Roman style of architecture. The main entrance will be on Ninety-eighth Street. On the Broadway front will be seven stores on the ground floor. W. L. Rouse and I. A. Goldstone are the architects, and the cost is estimated at $1,000,000.

Recent Buyers.

William R. Peters is the buyer of 256 to 270 West Ninety-fourth Street, sold recently by the Lawson estate through Slawson & Hobbs.

Joseph Millbank is the buyer of 118 and 120 West Thirteenth Street, sold recently.

George F. Crane is the buyer of 52 East Seventy-second Street, resold recently by Bing & Bing.

Henry L. Wolff is the purchaser of the dwelling 764 West End Avenue. Mr. Wolff recently sold his residence at 595 West End Avenue.

$300,000 Mortgage on East 32d St.

The Alliance Construction Company, J. J. Schwartz, President, has accepted a first mortgage of $300,000 for five years from an estate on property 15 and 17 East Thirty-second Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues.

Gimbel Bros. Secure Garage Site.

Gimbel Brothers have closed a lease for a west-side site which will be used for garage purposes. The site involves the six lots at 513 to 521 West Twenty-fourth Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues. The property, which measures 150 by 100, has been leased for a long term of years, and will be improved with a structure which will be used exclusively by the new department store for the storage of its delivery automobiles. They have also secured a site in the Bronx to be used for a similar purpose on the east side of Park Avenue, 100 feet north of 182d Street.

Trinity Tenements Coming Down.

Two demolition permits have been issued by the Building Superintendent for tearing down three more tenements of the Trinity Corporation, two situated at 63 and 65 Watts Street and one at 11 Dominick Street. The permits were issued to the Senft Contracting Company. A permit was also issued for tearing down the last frame building on Bayard Street, between Mott and Mulberry Streets, a three-story store and dwelling, at 81 Bayard Street, and for tearing down a five-story building at 454 Broadway.

Notes.

Albert B. Ashforth has leased for the Cronin estate 56 West Thirty-seventh Street, a four-story dwelling, to M. Berkowitz, ladies' tailor, for a term of years.

The Lewis H. May Company has leased for S. Nachtigal his cottage on Jerome Avenue, Arverne, L. I., to Mrs. Landsberg for the season.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

175 lots on Aqueduct, Sedgwick, Andrews, Tiemont, Cedar, and Morris Avs, between 176th and 179th Sts; to various buyers, from $650 to $9,100 each; total of $412,765.

By Joseph P. Day.

8th St, 502, 506, 508, 512, 516, 520, and 524, s s, e of 8th Av, Brooklyn, 17.6 and 20x100 each, seven three-story dwellings; voluntary sale; 502 to the Singer Realty Co., $8,900; 506 to J. J. Saal, $9,575; 524 to Mrs. M. G. Shaw, $9,450; balance withdrawn.

127th St, 74, s s, 127.6 ft w of Park Av, 12.6x100.11; three-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, C. C. Jacobs, $8,889.

5th Av, 2,195, e s, 50 ft s of 134th St, 24.11x75, five-story tenement and store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, S. D. Pringle, $23,000.

143d St, 241, n s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11, six-story tenement; foreclosure sale, to the defendant, Joseph Newmark, $29,000.

2d Av, 158, n e corner of 10th St, 25x105; leasehold, five-story tenement and store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Samuel Williams, $23,275.

189th St, s s, block front between Hughes and Belmont Avs, 175x100; three, four, and two five-story tenements; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, G. M. Krakower, $15,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

5th Av, 2,040, s w corner of 126th St, 20.10x85, four-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, George Waddington, $34,000.

96th St, 206, s s, 117.3 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 27x100.8, five-story tenement; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c, which M. D. Cunningham had on March 30, 1910, or since; withdrawn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures In Manhattan and the Bronx.

Broadway, s e corner of 98th St, for a twelve-story brick apartment, 100.11x180.5; S. Borchardt, 349 West 86th St, owner; W. L. Rouse and L. A. Goldstone, architects; cost, $1,000,000.

Albany Road, e s, 331.02 ft n of 231st St, for a two-story-and-attic frame dwelling, 22x30; W. H. Mears, Battery Park, owner; Ahneman & Younkheers, architects; cost, $3,000.

Undercliffe Av, w s, 93 ft n of Washington Bridge, for a two-story brick dwelling, 22x54; Hedwig A. Thomason, 172d St and Walton Av, owner; Henri Fouchaux, architect; cost, $5,000.

Tremont Av, s e corner of Castle Hill Av, for a two-story frame store and dwelling, 17.6 x32; Thomas L. Newman, 2,236 Ellis Av, owner and architect; cost, $2,500.

181st St, n s, 61.82 ft e of Mohegan Av, for a four-story brick tenement, 50.6x55.4; Wirth Realty and Construction Co., 2,418 Bathgate Av, owner; William Kurtzer, architect; cost, $20,000.

East River, n s, opposite Newman St, for a one-story frame bath house, 75x150; Clinton Stephens, on premises, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

West End Av, 340, to a five-story dwelling; R. L. Spotts, 105 Hudson St, owner; L. Kintzing, architect; cost, $5,000.

15th St, 135 East, to a four-story-and-basement office and apartment; Trustees of the Prison Association of New York, premises, owner; Stoughton & Stoughton, architects; cost, $5,000.

Broadway, n w corner of 49th St, to a two-story brick store and loft; Brill Brothers, 44 East 14th St, lessees; R. T. Lyons, architect; cost, $20,000.

5th St, 729 East, to a three-story brick dwelling, &c.; A. Lovcovitz, 25 Meserole St, Brooklyn, owner; J. Fisher, architect; cost, $6,000.

141st St, n e corner of Concord Av, to a four-story brick hospital, 150x150; Lincoln Hospital, 141st St and Southern Boulevard, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $11,300.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7.

With name and address of purchaser.

WEBSTER AV, w s, 435 ft s of 205th St, 50x112.6; Fred M. Edwards to Michael J. Gilhuly and another, June 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $100.

75TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; United States Leasing and Holding Co. to Gerardus Valentine and others, (mtg $21,000,) June 6; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $27,850.

100TH ST, n s, 55 ft e of West End Av, 15x85; Efner S. McCready to Marion De B. Bishop of Port Chester, N. Y., (mtg $18,000,) June 1; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $100.

FULTON AV, n w corner of Wendover Av, 42.9x100; Michael A. De Feo to Wolf Burland, (mtg $42,000,) June 6; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $100.

123D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Adolphus H. Corwin and others to Thomas Nelson, Jr., and another, quitclaim, June 1; attorney, Joseph Atz, 80 Church St., $41.66.

SAME PROPERTY; Helen A. Baker and others to same, quitclaim, April 14; attorney, same, $1.

PARK AV, 1,025 to 1,029, e s, 60x82.2; Amos R. E. Pinchot to Anna F. de Koven, (mtg $50,000,) June 1; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $100.

33D ST, 510 and 512 West, s s, 50x98.9; Mary E. Frutchey to J. T. Mason Terry, (mtg $6,000,) June 6; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $100.

10TH AV, 405, w s, 10x irregular; Henrietta Littman and others to J. T. Mason Terry, June 6; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $12,500.

BROADWAY, s w corner of Tremont Road, 59x113.3x50x81.11, Tremont Terrace; E. Reiffin to Saul Skekin, (mtg $950,) June 16; S. Skekin, 1,020 Stebbins Av, $100.

LOT 492, Map 1,274, part of Trask estate, Clason's Point; Ada N. Stern to Arthur L. Page, (mtg $210,) June 6; Andrew Hally, 2,067 Westchester Av, $100.

CEDAR AV, e s, 1,139 ft s of 177th St, strip 0.3x80; Annie L. Morris, by Henry L. Morris, attorney, to Charles F. Zeitfuss of Worthington, Westchester County, quitclaim, June 4; H. L. Morris, 32 Liberty St, $50.

91ST ST, 305 East, 25x100.8; Mary Bolich, individually and executrix of Rudolph Bolich, to Therese Tonkin, ½ part, (mtg $17,500,) June 6; William Brunner, 220 Broadway, $3,873.45.

15TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 9th Av, 50x80; John H. Scudder to Paul L. Cort, (mtg $72,500,) May 26; Reeves, Todd & Swain, 165 Broadway, $100.

LOT 370, map 1,422 of New York Catholic Protectory, at Van Nest; New York Catholic Protectory to Samuel Gottlieb, June 7; S. Gottlieb, 2,126 7th Av, $525.

MORRIS AV, e s, 90 ft s of 176th St, 85x45; Viola, wife of William Russell, to Ada M. Russell, April 25; O'Grady Brothers, 277 Broadway, $1.

LOT 276, map Van Nest Park, 25x100; Prisco Motta and others to Michael Murphy, June 6; C. E. Davis, 3,025 3d Av, $100.

107TH ST, 313 West, n s, 20x100.11; Rica Kaufman to Richard Elsig, (mtg $35,000,) May 24; Hoenitz & Wlendt, 346 Broadway, $100.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 310.3 ft s of 172d St, 25x114.5; John Roberts to Thomas K., William H., Clarence R., and Walter S. Hand, C A G, June 4; Peter P. McElliott, 112 Wall St, $1.

CANNON ST, 51, w s, 24.10x100; Isador Springer to Oscar Dobroczynski, (mtg $40,750,) May 28; address 25 East 99th St, $100.

COLLEGE AV, 1,336, e s, 16.8x100; Leontine G. Mongrand to Kingston Securities Co, (mtg $3,500,) B & S, June 1; attorneys, Gifford, Hobbs & Beard, 5 Nassau St, $1.

LOT 23, map of 125 Ruser estate; Hudson P. Rose Co to Gutilio Miano, May 27; address, 2,270 2d Av, $1.

MORRIS PARK AV, n s, 811.8 ft w of White Plains Road, 334x70; Regent Realty Co to Samuel Shapiro and Bessie Jacobson, June 1; Henry M. Levin, 5 Beekman St, $100.

102D ST, s s, 61 ft w of Park Av, 30x100.11; Abraham Rosenstein to Jacob Hansen, (mtg $26,500,) June 6; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Co, $100.

SAME PROPERTY; Rudolph A. Seligmann, Trustee in Bankruptcy of Abraham Rosenstein, to same, June 6; attorneys, same, $10,000.

GREENWICH ST, 802 and 804, n w corner of 12th St, 40.10x65.1x41.6x64.10, (foreclosure June 2, 1910;) Walter A. Hirsch, referee, to Gustav Lippmann, (mtg $20,000,) June 7; S. H. Schwartz, 25 Broad St, $5,000.

112TH ST, 255 West, n s, 37.6x100.11; Louis Roser to Gaines-Roberts Co, (mtg $30,000,) June 6; attorneys, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $100.

HOE AV, 1,000, n e corner of Aldus St, 100x80; Gaines-Roberts Co to Louis Roser, (mtg $24,000,) June 6; attorneys, same, $100.

COLUMBIA ST, n w corner of Washington Av, 100x100, except part for Crotona Av; Marie C. Nelson and others to Harry Aronson, June 2; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $10,050.

CLASON'S POINT ROAD, e s, 100 ft s of Patterson Av, 25x100; Susan H. Rudd to Augusta E. Smith, June 6; attorneys, Hildreth & Palmer, 3d Av and 148th St, $100.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 180th St, 109.9x150; Edwin Henes to George Ehret, June 7; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 120 Broadway, $5,000.

FORT GEORGE AV, w s, Plot 29, map of Dyckman estate, 561.11x147.8 to 11th Av x 605.6x23.6; 11th Av, s e s, at n w s of Fort George Av, 42.4x23.5x49.5; Dyckman St, w s, 100 ft s of Sherman Av, 100x150; Charles R. Smith to City Real Estate Co, May 25; attorneys, Martin, Fraser & Speir, 20 Exchange Place, $1.

PLEASANT AV, e s, 425 ft n of 216th St, 25x99.10, Olinville; Augusta Zeller to Anna Zeller, (mtg $6,000,) April 16; attorney, Hugo Wabst, 3,318 White Plains Road, $100.

86TH ST, 53 and 55 West, n s, 40x98.9; Frederick H. Wiggin to Michael Coleman, (mtg $145,000,) May 25; attorneys, Alexander & Green, 120 Broadway, $1.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 156th St, 100 x125; Ehler Osterholt to Harry Aronson, (mtg $92,500,) June 3; attorney, H. I. Lurie, 31 Nassau St, $100.

WEST END AV, w s, 43 ft s of 80th St, 20x80; Henry L. Wolff to Gustav L. Zeller, (mtg $16,000,) June 7; attorneys, Carter & Haskell, 111 Broadway, $1.

AUDUBON AV, w s, 18 ft s of 185th St, 18x50; Frederick L. Happel to Adelbert S. Nichols, June 2; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $1.

MADISON ST, n e corner of Jefferson St, 23.10x80; Louis Shulsky and others to Louis Shulsky, a corporation, all liens, May 27; attorneys, Reed & Reed, 280 Broadway, $1.

LOT 494, Block 15, Map No. 1,087 of Tremont Terrace; John Donaldson to Delia Donohue, (mtg $360,) March 24; attorney, R. H. Arnold, Westchester, $100.

PARK AV, 968, e s, 25.2x—; Louis Ganzenmuller to William V. Webb, (mtg $30,000,) June 6; attorneys, Davis & Kaufman, 51 Chambers St, $100.

5TH AV, w s, 75.5 ft n of 135th St, 25x84; Joseph Solomon to Lena Stern, (mtg $21,000,) June 6; attorney, Philip Bernstein, 320 Broadway, $1.

109TH ST, s s, 187 ft w of Park Av, 17x100.11; Elizabeth A. Wintermute to Hannah B. Anger, (mtg $10,500,) May 25; George F. Anger, 72 East 122d St, $1.

LOTS 1,029, 1,031, 1,033, 1,035, and 1,036, Map 164, at Woodlawn Heights; Edward Riegelmann to Trebor Realty Co, June 3, all liens; Robert G. Du Bois, 123 Vandewater St, $100.

INTERVALE AV, n e corner of 163d St, 125x200, to Kelly St; Broadway and Cathedral Parkway Co. to Advance Building Co., June 6; attorney, George William Clark, 1 Madison Av, $100.

122D ST, s s, 126.10 ft e of Madison Av, 33.2x99.11; Hudson Realty Co. to Alfred E. Hanson of Brooklyn, all liens, June 7; attorney, Strong & Cadwalader, 40 Wall, $100.

CROTONA AV, w s, 119.11 ft s of 183d St, 24.2x —; Edward L. Norton, trustee, to Allen Forman, B. & S., June 6; attorney, Bergman & Davis, 3,219 3d Av, $1.

SAME PROPERTY; Allen T. Norton to Charles A. Corby, June 7; attorneys, same, $100.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,087, e s, 17x70; Julia B. Byrne to the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament, (mtg $9,000,) July 10, 1909; attorneys, Lenehan & Dowley, 71 Nassau, $1.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,089, e s, 17x —; Julia B. Byrne to same, June 1, 1909; attorneys, same, $1.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,085; same to same, (mtg $14,000,) June 7, 1909; attorney, same, $1.

FRISBEY AV, s w s, 100 ft s w from s w corner of Roland St, 25x120.3; James A. Coogan to Teresa Coogan, all liens, May 31; attorney, Earley & Carstarphen, 51 Chambers St, $1.

FRISBEY AV, s s, 125 ft s from s e corner of Roland St, 25x —; Teresa M. Coogan to Teresa Coogan, all liens, May 31; attorney, Earley & Carstarphen, 51 Chambers, $1.

36TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of 6th Av, 20x98.9; Frances Hitchcock to Michael Coleman, (mtg $35,000,) May 18; attorney, Alexander & Green, 120 Broadway, $1.

37TH ST, 315 East, 25x98.9; Cornelius Gallaher to John Murray, (mtg $5,000,) June 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $1.

57TH ST 19 East, 23x100.5; Rowan Realty Co. to 19 East 57th Street Co., B. & S., (mtg $90,000,) May 16; attorney, Cresvay & Rogers, 60 Wall St, $1.

30TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100; James McClenahan to Charles Shortmeier, H. & S., May 21; attorney, Thomas J. Farrell, 73 Nassau St, $100.

118TH ST, 138 West, 17x100.11; William J. Jones, Jr., to James C. Crawford of Mount Vernon, (mtg $19,500, and all liens;) attorneys, Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel, 41 Park Row, $1.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n e corner of Bartholdi Av, — x96x50x91.5; Alexander Diker and others to Melrose Realty Co., (mtg $2,950,) April 1; Melrose Realty Co., 2,775 Webster Av., $100.

108TH ST, 248 West, 25x100.11; Herman Masemann to George C. Masemann, June 6; attorney, John P. Everett, 32 Liberty St, $1.

PRINCE ST, s e corner of Mott, 23.6x120.7x23x126; David Baum to Rebecca Baum, 1-3 part, June 6; attorneys, Aronson & Soiant, 34 Pine St, $1.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 88.1 ft n of 181st St, 22x100; Harvey E. Roosa and another to Gaetano Laporta, mtg $5,000, June 6; N. Cella, 220 Broadway, $100.

169TH ST, 309 East, n s, 16.8x80; Marie Martin to Edw. A. Brown of Jersey City, all liens, June 6; Edward A. Brown, 115 Broadway, $1.

LOTS 86 and 87, map 1,064 of Hudson Park; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Johanna McDonough, June 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $1.

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, s s, 112.6 ft e of Monroe Av, runs s 12.6 x s 84 to s s of Morris St (discontinued) x e 102.3 to n s of Morris st x n 110 to place of b w 149.8 to beginning; Augusta A. Paulsen to John J. Paulsen, June 6; attorneys, Friend & Friend, 132 Nassau St, $1.

BOSTON ROAD, 1,051, w s, 71.9x117.8x67.9x111.6, s s, except part for avenue; Simon Epstein to Minuit Realty Co., June 1; Bernard Naumberg, 32 Broadway, $100.

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, (Bussing Av,) s e s, 144.11 ft n e of 233d St, 41.5x132.4x irregular, Edenwald; John J. Ford to Michael M. Schultz, all liens, June 7; Thomas A. McGrath, 27 William St, $1.

HUGHES AV, s w corner of 179th St, 32.4x90x45.11x91; Mary Thatcher, widow, to Elizabeth Shirley, June 7; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, $1.

5TH AV, s e corner of 181st St, 33.11x110x irregular; Joseph W. Kelly to William Goldstone, mtg $46,500, May 31; Myers & Schwersenski, 299 Broadway, $100.

PITT ST, 84, e s, 20x100; Netta Sprung to Harry J. Sprung and another, executors, March 4, 1909; attorney, Joseph Geist, 309 Broadway, $1.

114TH ST, 69 and 71 East, n s, 50x100.11; Bernard Naumberg to Simon Epstein, mtg $50,000, May 28; attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg, 320 Broadway, $100.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified, with name and address of lender's attorney.

SHAPERO, Samuel, and Bessie Jacobson to Regent Realty Co.; Morris Park Av, n s, 311.8 ft w of White Plains Road, 33.4x70, June 1, 3 years; Regent Realty Co., 17 West 42d St., $10,500.

DE KOVEN, Anna F., to Amos R. E. Pinchot; Park Av, 1,025 to 1,029, e s, 60x82.2, prior mtg $50,000, June 8, due Dec. 1, 1910; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $32,500.

LOUVRE REALTY CO. to Kaufman G. Falk; 70th St, 510 East, 37x100.5, June 2, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $27,000.

COLT-BROWNE, Henrietta A., to Mary C. Grey; 134th St, n s, 117 ft w of 7th Av, 17x100.11, June 1, due as per bond; attorneys, Thompson, Vanderpoel & Freedman, 2 Wall St., $5,000.

BAUER, John T., to William L. Searles, executor; 3d Av, w s, 50.5 ft n of 63d St, 25x100, prior mtg $35,000, June 1, due as per bond; attorney, A. H. Bauer, 299 Broadway, $5,000.

REIBSTEIN, Emil, to Hudson City Savings Bank; East Broadway, 100, n s, 25x65.5x25x65.7, prior mtg $30,000, June 6, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $7,000.

HALEY, Mary J., to Sarah J. Brooks; 175th St, 860 East, —x—, 3 years; attorney, Herbert A. Knox, 198 Broadway, $6,500.

CRAVEN, Julia, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Union Av, 684, e s, 275 ft n of 152d St, 18.6x75, June 6, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $6,000.

GILHULY, Michael J., and another to Henrietta Katz; Webster Av, w s, 435 ft s of 205th St, 50x112.5, June 2, 2 years; attorney, Irving Katz, 15 Wall St., $2,000.

LEVINSON, Leo, to Minnie Wollner; Clay Av, w s, 325 ft n of 160th St, 50x97.4x50x97.9, prior mtg $7,000, June 6, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $2,250.

MADDALENO, Salvatore, to Hudson P. Rose Co.; Lot 43, map of 327 lots, Hunter estate, June 3, 3 years; Hudson P. Rose Co., 32 West 45th St., $280.

MIANO, Gutilio, to Hudson P. Rose Co.; Lots 21 and 22, map of 125 lots, Ruser estate, May 27, 5 years; Hudson P. Rose Co., 32 West 45th St., $800.

WILLIAM F. ROHRIG CO. to George Call & Co.; Forest Av, n w corner of Cedar Place, or 158th St, 100x87.6, prior mtg $141,500, May 31, due July 1, 1912, 6 p. c.; George Call & Co., Vernon Av., Long Island City, $2,042.

DEVERMANN, Charles E., to Frank Gass, Inc.; Watson Av, s s, 105 ft e of Olmstead Av, 50x108; Watson Av, s s, 180 ft e of Olmstead Av, 25x108, June 4, 3 years, 6%; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, $775.

GRAY, John H., to Max Elsman and another; 3d Av, 1,571 to 1,577, e s, 100x irregular to 88th St, prior mtg $ 5,000, June 6, due Nov. 15, 1911, 6%; attorneys, Elsman, Levy, Corn & Levine, $7,500.

MILLER, James H., to Andrew M. Clute; 133d St, 152 West, s s, 12.6x99.11, June 6, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, $5,000.

WEBB, William V., to Louis Ganzenmuller; Park Av, 985, e s, 25.2x irregular, June 6, 5 years, 5½%; attorney Frederick H. Schwegler, 5 Beekman St, $25,000.

SAME to same; same property, prior mtg $25,000, June 4, 3 years, 6%; attorney, same, $5,000.

MEIERHOFF, Edward L., to Frederick A. Clark; Madison Av, 1,140, w s, 18x70, June 6, due as per bond; attorney, Ver Planck, Prince & Flanders, 149 Broadway, $21,000.

HEBBERD, Isaac N., to Mary A. Scott; Washington Av, e s, 60.5 ft n of 179th St, 50x94.6, 3 years, May 21; attorney, B. F. Gerding, 1,901 Bathgate Av., $4,000.

ADVANCE BUILDING CO., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; Intervale Av, n e corner of 163d St, 125x100, June 6, due Oct. 1, 1915, 5½% and 6%; attorneys, Woodford, Bovee & Butcher, 1 Madison Av, $150,000.

SAME to same; 163d St, s w corner of Kelly St, 100x125, June 6, due Oct. 1, 1915, 5½% and 6%; attorneys, same, $140,000.

RUSSELL, Ada M., to William C. Bergen; Morris Av, e s, 90 ft s of 176th St, 85x45, June 6, due July 1, 1915; attorneys, O'Grady Brothers, 277 Broadway, $4,000.

GOODMAN, Patrick, to National Surety Co.; Alexander Av, e s, 40 ft n of 132d St, 150 ft to Southern Boulevard x100.5, prior mtg $42,000, June 4, demand, 6%; National Surety Co., 115 Broadway, $9,000.

LIVINGSTON, L. Helen, to John S. Huyler; 35th St, 507 and 509 West, 50x98.9, June 7, due Jan. 24, 1912; attorneys, Agar, Ely & Fulton, 31 Nassau St, $1,740.

MURPHY, Michael, to Henry Pollock; Lots 275 and 276, map of Van Nest Park, June 6, due as per bond; attorney, Oliver E. Davis, 3,025 3d Av., $1,200.

TURTEL, Luis, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 2d Av, 47, w s, 22x100, due, &c., as per bond, June 2; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $19,000.

ROESSER, Louis, to Gaines-Roberts Co.; Aldus St, n e corner of Hoe Av, 40x100, due as per bond, June 6; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $45,000.

SAME to same; Aldus St, n s, 40 ft e of Hoe Av, 40x100, prior mtg $24,000, due as per bond, June 6; attorneys, same, $10,000.

JAISSLE, Christian, to Annie Matthies; Brook Av, e s, 311.2 ft s of 158th St, 50x irregular, June 6, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. T. Matthies, 475 Tremont Av, $250.

ARONSON, Harry, to Ehler Osterholt; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 156th St, 100x125, June 3, 1 year; attorneys, Noble & Camp, 2 Wall St, $92,500.

BRANSON, George R., to Greenwich Savings Bank; John St, 60, s s, 25.10x100.1, prior mtg $60,000, June 6, due as per bond; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $15,000.

EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET CO. to Anzonetto D. Anthony; 29th St, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 40x98.9, June 6, 5 years; attorneys, De Witt, Lockman & De Witt, 88 Nassau St, $40,000.

HYMAN & OPPENHEIM, a corporation, to Union Square Savings Bank; 10th St, 105 and 107 East, 25x100, June 6, due Aug. 15, 1915, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Nash & Jones, 63 Wall St, $90,000.

ARONSON, Harry, to Marie C. Nelson and others, executors; Columbia St, n w corner of Washington Av, 100x100, June 2, due as per bond; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $7,035.

HOLLISTER, G. Trowbridge, to Donald Mackay; 69th St, 107 East, n s, 20x100.5, May 1, due as per bond; attorneys, Rumsey, Shepperd & Ingalls, 26 Liberty St, $20,000.

SIEGELMAN, Morris, to Emanuel Moses, executor; 9th Av, 606 East, s s, 22.6x93.11, June 3, due as per bond; attorney, Sidney Josephthal, 43 Cedar St, $16,000.

HANSON, Alfred E., to William L. Kitchel and another, trustees; 125th St, n s, 126.10 ft e of Madison Av, 33.2x99.11, June 7, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader, 40 Wall St, $41,000.

ISALLI, Salvatore, to Dora Topper; 110th St, 158 East, s s, 25x100, June 6, due Jan. 1, 1912, 6 p. c.; attorney, Leo Schafran, 116 Nassau St, $792.

MINNIT REALTY CO. to Simon Epstein; Boston Road, 1,051, w s, 71.8x117.8x67.9x116.6, prior mtg $70,000, June 1, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, $27,000.

HELLMERS, Henry, to Mary J. Averill; 28th St, s s, w ½ of e ½ of Lot 987, map

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GLEN HEAD, L. I.

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Also combination two-story stable and garage, electric lighted, and all up-to-date improvements.

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Near Station. Property Highly Restricted.

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Prices reasonable. Easy terms.

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I have a charming little plot, restricted, right near the water, with shore privileges, that would make the prettiest bungalow site for the right party; I offer this plot, which lies on the North Shore of Long Island, surrounded by fine estates, at $1,500, and will loan money to build; references required; views. Box 185 Times Downtown.

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Enchanting scenery; 500 ft. elevation; no mosquitoes; one hour from New York; 10,000 sq. ft. of land; $10 down $5 monthly. FREE 100 fruit trees planted on each acre. Call, write (or phone 4300 Beekman), B. LANE, Room 324 World Building.

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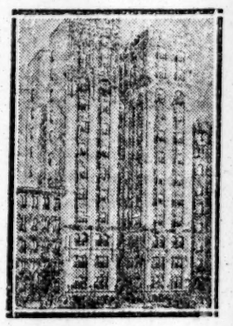

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COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

FEDERAL.

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UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Platt, J.—Jury calendar. Case on. 47—Madden v. Star Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Holt, J.—Jury calendar. 124—Gibbons v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. 148—Dundon v. same. 150—Douglass v. same. 151—Sweeney v. same. 156—Bergen v. same.

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SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Seabury, Guy, and Bijur, JJ. Appeals from orders and judgments of the City Court and Municipal Court.

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LOST—Between Lexington Av. terminal and 22d St. West, lady's gold fob, set with green Jade stone, attached to black ribbon. Suitable reward, Room 274 Hotel Manhattan.

LOST—On June 4, gold hunting case watch; "F. & E. Dickinson" on face; silver Hill School record fob attached; reward. W. S. Rogers, 373 Yale Station, New Haven.

LOST—From 23d St. crosstown car, June 7, between 4 and 5 P. M., canvas caddy bag containing six golf clubs; $10 reward. N 66 Times.

LOST, drug store telephone booth, 112th St., 8th Av., pocketbook, 3 diamond rings; liberal reward. C. C. Lane, Hotel St. Hubert, 120 West 57th St.

LOST—On Friday night, in Subway, silk umbrella, mission wood handle, silver monogram "D. C. A." Liberal reward if returned to Anderson, 225 West 57th St.

LOST—Between 96th and 116th Sts., west side, fraternity pin set with half pearls; owner's name on back; suitable reward. Ferguson Bros., 31 East 17th St.

LOST—On Saturday, Brighton Beach "L" or Feltman's, Coney Island, gold locket, diamonds and rubies; reward. J. H. B., 259 Madison St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—In Herald Square Theatre, Friday night, lady's silver purse, engraved M. D. L.; liberal reward for return. 'Phone, 2611 Prospect.

LOST—Bank book No. 17,513, Yorkville Bank, Special Deposit Department; issued to Mary Donaldson; payment stopped. Return to bank.

LOST—On Tuesday morning, $104.00, between 249 Hudson and 174; reward $10. Libman & Co., 174 Hudson St., N. Y.

LOST—On Friday evening, lady's gold watch marked "L. A. D." Return to Dyer, 204 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Lady's opal pin; plain setting; Saturday; liberal reward. C. H. Lawson, 604 West 125th St.

LOST.—Friday, lady's gold watch; monogram L. C. G.; liberal reward. Gumph, 1 West 85th.

LOST—Silver cigarette piece; initials "R. G."; reward. S. W. Murkland, 136 West 44th St.

LOST.—Diamond earring, May 16; liberal reward. 615 West 135th St. Limbach.

LOST—Gold ring; initials "H. E. P." Reward if returned to 111 West 77th St.

REWARD for return of bracelet of garnets, lost Monday, Jun: 6, on way from Fordham Heights to 92d St. and 8th Av. Address 2,501 Sedgwick Av., Fordham Heights.

$50 REWARD for cameo pin lost May 23. Farrell, 117 East 21st St.

Say you saw it in The Times.

The New York Times welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.—Adv.

LOST AND FOUND—CATS, DOGS

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

FOUND

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

FOUND, June 7—INTERBOROUGH R. T. CO. Apply 9 Morris St.—2D AV. ELEVATED: Umbrella, purse, card case, books, ledger, bills, &c., letter, glove, pair gloves, shoe, stockings, &c., package napkins, underwear, bag, satchel, wagon, plan. 3D AV. ELEVATED: 6 umbrellas, case, bag, purse, pocketbook, spectacles, tablets, book, glove, pair shoes, overalls, hat, apron, shirt, toweling, jumper, pair glasses, box, box blocks, rule, hardware. 6TH AV. ELEVATED: 10 umbrellas, 3 purses, 2 pocketbooks, cigarettes, eyeglasses, books, books and tickets, blue print, pair gloves, box photographs, belt, pair shoes, socks, muslin, underwear and ties, shirt, necktie, pot, ornament. 9TH AV. ELEVATED: Ticket, eyeglasses, sum of money, trousers, locket, shirts, 6 umbrellas. SUBWAY: Camera, 3 umbrellas, 3 pairs glasses, 2 pocketbooks, purse, 3 bank books, cigars, books, comb, package, sealed; letter, linen, portfolio, trousers, sweater, lantern slides, paper, odd glove, pair shoes, cap, picture, can oil, tools, bolts, china, knife, hatpin, check and glasses.

FOUND, June 7.—NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION CO., S. S. COMMONWEALTH: Sample ribbon, gloves, 3 night shirts, pocketbook, umbrella.

FOUND, June 6—WEST SHORE R. R. Apply Station Master, Weehawken, N. J.: Umbrella, coat.

FOUND, June 6—L. I. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Two umbrellas, parcel.

FOUND, June 6—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Desk, Jersey City, N. J.: Package, umbrella, overcoat, grip.

FOUND, June 6—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Baggage Master, Jersey City, N. J.: ON RAILROAD TRAINS—Fountain pen, comb, toilet case, handbag, gloves, comb and brush, silk hat, pads and memoranda, scarfpin, sample of wool, 8 packages, 5 umbrellas. ON LEHIGH VALLEY TRAIN—Coat. AT JERSEY CITY STATION—Package, gloves.

FOUND, June 6—D., L. & W. R. R. Apply Information Desk, Hoboken, N. J.: Six umbrellas, grip, 3 pocketbooks, 4 packages.

FOUND, June 6—CENTRAL R. R. OF N. J. Apply Station Master, Jersey City, N. J.: ON TRAINS—Book, 5 packages, umbrella. LIBERTY ST. FERRY—Apply Superintendent of Marine Department, foot of Liberty St.: Two umbrellas.

FOUND, June 6—N. Y. CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Dress suit case, overcoat, sheets of music, pair of gloves, rubbers, veil, knife, 2 packages, 2 books.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
RIBBON DEPARTMENT.—Requires several experienced saleswomen for their ribbon department. Apply by mail or in person to Superintendent.

DESIRED—In a woman's real estate department, two or three women of ability and good social standing to assist in directing homeseekers to one of the most beautiful residence properties upon Long Island, conveniently accessible to Manhattan; one or two hours' energetic and effective work daily should produce a very comfortable income; everything about the proposition is pleasing and dignified; write to arrange a personal interview. H 24 Times.

SHOES.
R. H. MACY & CO. require experienced saleswomen for their shoe department.
Apply at office of General Manager.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be good mathematician and penman; state previous occupation; salary, $10. Address Importer, Box Z 320 Times Downtown.

VIBRATORY MASSAGE.
R. H. MACY & CO., require the services of a young woman to demonstrate and sell instruments for vibratory massage; must have had experience in this particular line.
Apply at office of General Manager.

WANTED—
EXPERIENCED OPERATOR
ON AWNINGS, POWER MACHINE.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
O'NEILL BUILDING,
O'NEILL-ADAMS CO.

YOUNG, NEAT SWEDE or German chambermaid and fine laundress. Call Wednesday, 11 to 1, 43 East 72d St.

YOUNG WOMEN, between 17 and 23 years of age, to learn telephone operating for Central Office positions; for those who qualify salary of $3 a week paid while learning. Apply after 9 A. M. at Application Department, New York Telephone Co., 38 West Houston St., cor. Wooster St.

HELP WANTED—MALES

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
JEWELRY WORKROOM.—Require a young man as engraver on jewelry and silverware. Apply by mail or in person to Superintendent.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, neat appearing and good address, to solicit advertising for a leading metropolitan publication on a liberal commission basis; must have good references. N 69 Times.

ESTABLISHED high-class semi-suburban real estate development, about to launch active campaign of publicity, needs a few additional well-educated salesmen of good appearance. Call, Thursday morning, between 10 and 12, Mr. Green, Room 217, 334 5th Av.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES WANTED.—Write for New York examination schedule. Franklin Institute, Dept. 225 P, Rochester, N. Y.

HIGH-CLASS SALESMAN for exclusive line, with no competition; commission basis only; must have best references. 830 Trinity Building, New York.

LIFE INSURANCE SPECIALTY.—Wanted, experienced field men for special contract work; no competition. Liberty Life Insurance Co., 111 Broadway.

MACHINIST.—First-class; good money. Bethlehem Steel Co., 132 Nassau St., city.

SALESMEN WANTED.—No experience required; hundreds of positions now open paying from $100 to $560 monthly; our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," will show you how to get one of them; write (or call) for it today. Address National Salesmen's Training Assn, 1,210 Flat Iron Bldg, New York. Branches Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Atlanta.

SALESMEN.—If you want a big money maker join our selling force on the "Homeward Bound Edition" of Roosevelt's Works, ready in few days; complete in 20 vols., and sold on liberal terms; advance orders far in excess of what we anticipated. Review of Reviews, 13 Astor Place. Afternoons.

SALESMAN.—An honest German, with some ability and business experience; salary and commission; Gentile. Manager, Room 601, 277 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Ladies' coats, suits, few numbers, side line; Middle West. Write, Lasker, 28 West 4th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

STENOGRAPHER to assist with bookkeeping for position at Rahway, N. J.; good salary to man of ability; must have reference; state age and salary expected. A 213 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Two young men, aged 21 or 22, as card clerks; must be rapid penmen; excellent opportunity; hours, 7:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.; Saturday, 1 P. M.; salary to start, $10. Call Western Electric Co., 463 West St., before 10 A. M. Wednesday.

WANTED—Gentleman over 50 (state particulars) for an agreeable outdoor position, assistant to salesman; short hours; wages $6 per week and expenses. N 61 Times.

WANTED—By uptown bank, young man, 18 or 19 years of age; state experience; must have A1 reference. C. J., 130 Times.

WANTED—Bright office boy; good opportunity; large leather house; $5 to start. A 210 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Brass and bronze molder. Le Grand Bronze Co., 417 Berckman St., Plainfield, N. J.

WANTED—Experienced cloak and suit salesman. Kaplow Bros., 45 East 8th St.

YOUNG MAN to assist at office work; must be quick and correct at figures, also good penman; one who operates typewriter preferred, although not essential; reply in own handwriting; state age and other qualifications; references required. A 212 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

BOOKKEEPER (double entry) and typewriter; young lady desires position for Summer in hotel out of town; seven years' experience; best references. N 49 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Assistant Stenographer.—Neat and accurate; age 17; 1 year's experience; $8. A 206 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; 6 years' experience; A1 references; salary $15. Business Ability, N 60 Times.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady leaving town wishes a place for her chambermaid and waitress in or near city. Call Wednesday, between 10 and 11, 122 East 62d St.

LAUNDRESS.—A first-class all-around hotel laundress, colored, wants to go to Lake George for Summer. Call or address 1,106 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

LAWYER, expert stenographer and typewriter, Commissioner of Deeds, desires responsible position with firm or corporation; salary $20; A1 references. A 201 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; rapid typist; filing; mathematician; all office details; experienced; references. Christian, A Times Downtown.

REFINED young lady with German, French English, some music, as governess one or two children. Address, care of Mayer, 575 E. 161st.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable undertaking responsibility; neat, accurate; highest references; moderate salary acceptable with reliable firm assuring advancement opportunity. Executive, X 214 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience in various lines; can take care of large correspondence intelligently, quickly; unquestionable references. Qualified 209 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Very bright young girl; can transcribe accurately; moderate salary; ambitious; apt in business. M. N., Room 904, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six months' experience; bright, well-ducated girl; knowledge general office routine; references; $7. Miss L 208 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Fluent correspondent; painstaking; practical experience; Christian; energetic; highest credentials; $12. E 156 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter desires permanent position; 3 years' experience. Miss Besner, care of Galland Bros. Co., 6 West 22d St., city.

STENOGRAPHER, business college graduate, good education, desires position where she can advance. Miss McCaffery, 605 Madison Av. 2093—Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reliable, efficient, conscientious worker; possesses executive ability; educated; references. Worker, 213 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Advertising, insurance experience; Christian; $12; accurate; rapid worker. Competent, E 158 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Energetic; High School education; ambitious, industrious, punctual worker; $10. Prompt, E 160 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good English scholar; experienced vertical filing, indexing; $8. Bright, E 161 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wideawake, cultured girl; quick grasping ideas; college education; $6. References, E 159 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Normal graduate; literary, patent law, real estate experience; $12. Conscientious, E 157 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, academic education; clean cut; considerable experience; $6; highest references. Beginner, E 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—By young Scandinavian as stenographer. A. M., 46 Times.

TYPEWRITER.—Neat, accurate, one year's experience; eighteen years; moderate salary. A 204 Times Downtown.

WANTED—By a young lady of excellent family connections, a position as child's governess or companion to an invalid lady; references given and expected; give full particulars of the position offered. Address Miss Stella Weeks, care of Dr. Weeks, Skillman, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A LIVE ENGINEER, who can use his own tools and brains to advantage, desires change; genuine references say he can deliver the goods and can be trusted for further orders; 30 years old, married; will not object to any sort of test or exam. A 203 Times Downtown.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, opens, writes up, disentangles, balances, supervises, closes, audits books, $5 monthly upward; financial statements rendered; references. Accountant, 320 Broadway, Room 1,204. 'Phone 2114—Worth.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTING, all branches; moderate. FAIRBANKS, C. P. A., 527 5th Av. Telephone 4388 Murray Hill.

BOOKKEEPER.—Reliable, experienced, and thoroughly competent, with highest references for ability, honesty, and sobriety; moderate salary. M 113 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S or Salesman's Assistant; invoice, order, entry, or shipping clerk; young man, American, well educated, experienced, rapid, accurate, reliable; best references character, ability. Greer, 80 West 94th St.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER.—33; wide experience; import, export, manufacturing; highest credentials; character, ability. Watson, Box 50 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Man with wide experience in salesmanship, executive ability, as bookkeeper; highest references, ability. S. C., 263 West 125th St.

BOOKKEEPER—STENOGRAPHER.—27; competent; desires permanent position; city or country. Thomas, 1,828 38th St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, (assistant;) 18; accurate double entry; experienced; reference. Solomon, 1,709 Bathgate Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, writes up, balances books; regular intervals; moderate rate. Accountant, 118 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR—MECHANIC.—Wishes position with private family; experienced on Renault, Packard, Haynes, and Atlas; careful driver; steady, sober; best references; start, $15. Address M. A., 263 West 125th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Man with six years' experience as chauffeur; does all repairs; and 14 years as coachman in private family; reference excellent. McCabe, 516 Manhattan Av., N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, with garage and driving experience, desires position with private family. Roy, Young Auto Garage, 305 West 79th St., New York.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wishes position; four years' experience with present family. Gibbons, 2,469 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR, 5 years; machinist, 3 years; auto repairing; careful driver. Stuerhof, 420 East 78th St.

CHAUFFEUR wishes to run electric automobile or truck. Miller, 214 3d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

COACHMAN.—Understands the care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; ten years' best reference from last employer. E. L., 104 Lexington Av.

COLORED MAN wishes position as useful; willing and sturdy; country preferred. Call or write Sidney Mallory, 237 West 53d St., city.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Thoroughly practicable and reliable man in all branches wants position; age, 38; English; married; one child; well recommended. T. J., care of Burnett Brothers, 72 Cortlandt St.

GUIDE, licensed, wishes to protect tourists evenings. N 57 Times.

MASSEUR.—Free afternoon and evenings; would like occupation with doctor, institute, or private. N 63 Times.

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER.—Trustworthy worker; landlords or private; best references. James H. Richter, 273 Skillman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—POSITION BY GENTLEMAN WHO IS COMPETENT TO MEET PEOPLE; SPEAKS FRENCH. N 62 TIMES.

WANTED—Positions for bright, intelligent, and ambitious boys from 14 to 17 years of age. Address F. B., Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, City.

YOUNG MAN, 18, desires position with any commercial house; has high school education, good penman, knowledge of bookkeeping. A 207 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, strictly temperate, desires position as watchman or doorman. Rogers, 308 East 44th St.

YOUNG MAN, 25, married, wishes steady position at anything; references. Doess, 330 East 154th St.

HELP WANTED, EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

Commercial Help.

BOOKKEEPER.—Male; must be stenographer; real estate experience; $25. Universal Exchange, 1 West 34th St.

BOOKKEEPERS—Female; must be competent stenographers; $8 to $18. Universal Exchange, 1 West 34th St.

BOOKKEEPERS—Female, for ledger work, $10 and $12; call early. Universal Exchange, 1 West 34th St.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, typewriters, office assistants, cashiers, furnished free. Wright Agency, 335 Broadway. Franklin 973.

CLERK, department store and grocery experience; willing to deliver orders by wagon; Long Island; $12 per week. NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 47 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Female; office routine essential, $14; real estate experience, $15; real estate, Asbury Park, $12; legal, $8. Universal Exchange, 1 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, male, female, furnished free. Murray Hill 4470. Universal Exchange, 1 West 34th St.

Domestic Help.

CHILDREN'S NURSES, GOVERNESSES.—Mrs. Pillsbury, 307 5th Av., 6,185 Murray Hill, supplies housekeepers, trained, practical nurses, maids.

LIND'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 729 Lexington Av.—Reliable servants, all nationalities; references investigated. 'Phone 4696—Plaza.

MISS BRINKLEY
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
4 East 42d St. Tel. 2484 Murray Hill.
Competent servants supplied after a careful, thorough investigation of their references.

MISS CURRY'S
EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.
For Experienced Help,
Male and Female.
5th Floor,
25 West 42d St.
Telephone—Bryant, 3696.

MISS WILD'S REGISTRY OFFICE,
47 West 34th St., supplies thoroughly trained, competent servants only after very strict investigation of references; every attention given out-of-town orders for the Summer. Educational Department under management Mrs. Jancs.

MRS. DICKINSON'S
Co-operative Emp. Bureau,
373 FIFTH AVE.,
N. E. Cor. of 35th Street.
High-class servants, male and female.
6422 MADISON SQUARE.

RELIABLE Hungarian, German, Polish help; references investigated. Roth's, 170 East 3d St. Telephone 2508—Orchard.

SELECT COLORED HELP FURNISHED. Duncan's Help Exchange, 66 West 133d St. Telephone 1447 Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED, EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786 Columbus.

OLD DOMINION EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 88 West 134th St., bond $1,000, guarantees colored help. 1119 Harlem.

BOARDERS WANTED

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

11TH ST., 23 WEST.—Clean, bright rooms, running water, telephone, good table.

16TH, 20-22-33 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

23D ST., 418 WEST, (The Aren.)—Suite, double, single rooms; private bath; telephone; excellent table.

46TH ST., 309 WEST.—Single and double rooms; large closets; parlor; telephone; good table; reasonable.

58TH, 344 WEST.—Second-story large room, adjoining bath; southern exposure; excellent board; telephone.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, finely furnished; running water; excellent table; moderate.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; private bath; physician or family; other large and small rooms; board optional; near Central Park.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large second-story room; private bathroom; hot water supply; telephone in room; large cool dining room; references.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; private bath; conveniences; telephone; table guests accommodated; references.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Desirable suite, private bath; single, with bath; unsurpassed cuisine; table guests.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table guests; parlor dining room; references.

81ST, 118 WEST.—Double and single rooms; delightful location for Summer; table board.

82D ST., 74 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms; private baths; table guests; Summer rates; references.

82D ST., 128 WEST.—Every room bath; hot water; parquet floors; excellent table; doctor's apartment.

83D ST., 57 WEST.—Desirable; south; small, medium; running water; superior home table; table guests.

83D ST., 127 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; parlor dining room; table guests; Summer rates; references.

91ST ST., 48 WEST, (Near Central Park.)—Large and medium rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Elegant rooms, handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board; telephone; near Park.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; convenient "L," Subway, Park, and Drive; good board; references.

93D ST., 270 WEST.—Two large front rooms, bath; suite or singly.

94TH ST., 315 WEST.—Private Jewish-American family; home comforts and surroundings; one or two gentlemen. Telephone—9208J—Riverside. Davis.

113TH ST., 560 WEST.—Rooms, newly furnished and decorated; select location; table a specialty; references.

BOARDERS WANTED

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

114TH ST., 526 WEST.—Large front room, overlooking Columbia; small room; excellent table; table guests.

123D ST., 168 WEST.—2d floor large, airy connecting rooms; 'phone; first-class board optional.

149TH ST., 544 WEST, near Broadway Subway.—"The Audubon Annex," first-class rooms and board, $15 up for two; large porch and gardens; social surroundings; real homelike.

159TH ST., 571 WEST.—Outside rooms; telephone; Subway; table board. Kilpatrick.

ALLIANCE HOUSE, 258-260 West 44th St.—Small family hotel, centrally located; elevator and telephone service; baths and writing rooms on each floor; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; quiet place for quiet people. Telephone 793—Bryant.

A.—879 WEST END AVENUE, Corner 103rd, —Block from Riverside Park, Subway express station, and surface cars; beautiful vine-covered house, finest location N. Y.; handsomely furnished rooms; superior table; more foliage than country; cooler.

ACROPOLIS HOTEL, 519 West 123d St.—Single or en suite; American or European plan.

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Homelike; first-class table board; nicely furnished small rooms; telephone.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; references; 'phone.

63D ST., 23 EAST; 694-696 MADISON.—Single rooms, $8.00, $10.00; with board; double proportionately.

72D ST., 208 EAST.—Alcove and square rooms; reasonable; private family. 'Phone Lenox 4518.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Suites, with baths; also single rooms; excellent table; elevator; Summer prices.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, (Heights.)—River view; Subway, five minutes Broadway; corner trolley connects seashore; neighborhood, house high-class; table choicest products New York markets; $9 to $12. 905—Main.

Long Island.

Douglas Manor Inn, Douglaston.—$17.50 per week, American plan. Apply direct or 1,122 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

111TH ST., 529 WEST.—Comfortable single room, $2.50; private French family; electric light, telephone. Moore.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Mission furnished front suite or separate; elevator; telephone; refined surroundings. Cooke.

121ST, 203 WEST.—Large front room suitable for two; also smaller room; telephone; reasonable.

122D ST., 514 WEST.—High-class outside rooms; single, double; electric lights; Summer rates. Kenyon.

123D ST., 511 WEST.—Outside rooms; telephone; Subway; table board. Kilpatrick.

128TH ST., 211 WEST.—Private family would let rooms to gentlemen; breakfast optional; modern conveniences.

138TH ST., 628 WEST.—Neatly furnished room, running water; private house; bath, shower; Subway; reasonable.

142D ST. WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms in unusually attractive apartment; convenient to Subway and elevated; private telephone, electric lights, &c.; $3 and $4 per week. L. B. Dunham, 31 Nassau St.

144TH ST., 562 WEST.—Front single, double; clean, comfortable; running water; elevator; telephone; bath. Quarters.

157TH ST., 946 ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Large front room, bath; smaller room; private residence; reasonable.

AT WEST END AV., Near 79th St.—Handsomely furnished, cool rooms; private baths; private family; very reasonable Summer rates; references. Telephone Schuyler—9421.

MARRIED couples can find comfortable and attractive homelike rooms, with or without bath, in large private house; breakfast served in rooms; transients. 'Phone, Columbus—4159.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 843, Corner 127th.—Handsomely furnished suites, five rooms, bath, elevator, telephone, electricity; reduced lowest Summer rate; $10 weekly, upward; beautiful room, bath, kitchen, $3-$5.

East Side.

218T ST., 21 EAST.—Magnificently furnished rooms; modern improvements; elevator; telephone; excellent home; $5-$8.

218T ST., 139 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished room, without board; all conveniences; running water; transit.

27TH ST., 43 EAST.—Comfortable, clean room; bath; in apartment; suitable for a gentleman; reference.

27TH ST., 140 EAST.—Comfortably furnished pleasant room; private house; gentlemen only; reference.

28TH ST., 16 EAST.—Bachelor quarters; showers, needle baths, plunge; $5 up; transients accommodated.

29TH ST., 43 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private house; references.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Room, with private bath; select house; single room; breakfast optional; references.

45TH ST., 25 East.—Large and small rooms; private bath; Summer rates.

49TH ST., 50 EAST.—Near Madison; beautiful front room; airy, clean; reasonable; references; telephone.

55TH ST., 106 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms for gentlemen; small; all conveniences.

57TH, 141 EAST.—Rooms by day or week. Telephone Plaza—2224; Swedish private house.

58TH, 36 EAST.—Large, comfortable rooms at reasonable prices; one small room; references.

76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; ideal Summer location; board optional; Summer rates.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Desirable large and small rooms; private baths; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; tiled bathrooms; box spring beds; absolute cleanliness; corner building.

LEXINGTON AV., 685, (Near 56th.)—Single, double room; select, well-ordered house; cleanliness, comfort assured; modern conveniences; (very reasonable rates;) convenient Grand Central; visitors city; breakfast optional; telephone.

Brooklyn.

6TH AV., 91, (Near Atlantic Av. Subway.)—Rooms; select; homelike; Summer rates; very accessible.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED

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RESTAURANT

in the heart of the financial district, known as "Hazeltine's," 41 Broad St., New York City, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, will be sold at public auction on Thursday, June 9, 1910, at 10:30 A. M., by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, at 113 Leonard St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Will be sold as a going concern; for the past year average daily receipts $350; average 1,200 to 1,400 customers daily.

Lease to September 1, 1916; yearly rental $15,000 per annum up to August 9, 1911, and $16,500 per annum for the remainder of the term. Lease permits sale of liquors.

Sale under the United States District Court in Bankruptcy. For further particulars apply to
ROBERT A. INCH,
Trustee, 55 Liberty St.,
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Wanted—Second-hand mahogany desks, chairs, tables, rugs; good condition. S 124 Times.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—AMERICAN HAY COMPANY, Complainant, against DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of this court made and filed herein on May 17, 1910, it is provided that

SUGAR FRAUDS WENT ON AFTER PARR RAID

Government Prosecutor in Heike Trial Flashes Unused Evidence in His Possession.

DEFENDANTS NOT INVOLVED

Mr. Stimson Says the Later Conspiracy Was for Purpose of Manufacturing Evidence in Civil Suit.

Just as he was winding up the defense of Charles R. Heike, late yesterday, George J. Graham, counsel for the principal defendant in the sugar fraud trial before Judge Martin in the United States Circuit Court, invited a declaration from Henry L. Stimson, the Government's counsel, which produced a new sensation. This was, briefly, that the Government has evidence of a later conspiracy to produce false weights on the piers of the Williamsburg refinery than the one which was uncovered in Richard Parr's famous raid of Nov. 20, 1907.

The subsequent frauds were not, according to the Government's facts, perpetrated for the purpose of evading customs duties, but, in the case of three cargoes of sugar landed since Nov. 28, 1908, to create fictitious differences between the Government weights and the city weighers' weights for use as evidence in the penalty action which the Government began against the trust in 1898, and tried during the Winter of 1909. This suit was won by Mr. Stimson, as United States Attorney, and cost the trust about $120,000, aside from the general settlement of sugar fraud profits negotiated later, when the trust paid in ten times that amount.

The denouement came as a result of the attempt of the defense to convince the jury that the differences in weights running against the Government were due merely to a settled policy of "liberal weighing" on the part of the Government weighers. Many witnesses have been called to relate how they knew nothing of any frauds on the Havemeyer & Elder piers, but always understood that the Government weights, on which the trust paid duty, were "liberal." Mr. Graham, carrying out this theory further, sought to introduce the record of thirty cargoes weighed after Nov. 20, 1907, in which there were differences running against the Government, between the city weighers' weights, on which the trust paid for the sugar, and the Government weights, on which it paid its duty.

Opens Gate to Other Frauds.

This brought Mr. Stimson to his feet at once, objecting to the materiality of this evidence.

"But if it is introduced," he declared, "I shall insist upon the right to show that there have been other frauds in other places and in other ways. They have been going on at those docks since these checkers were removed from the scale houses. I know of three instances at the Havemeyer & Elder refinery, through the execution of other frauds, not connected with or chargeable to these defendants; false weights have been recorded. If the defense is allowed to produce a record of alleged errors after Nov. 28, 1908, it will become necessary to inquire into these other frauds."

Instantly all the counsel for the defense were on their feet with loud protestations. John B. Stanchfield, who appears with Mr. Graham, accused Mr. Stimson of speaking from ulterior motives, which the Government's counsel strenuously denied, pointing out that he had expressly exculpated Heike and his two co-defendants in the present trial, E. W. Gerbracht and James F. Bendernagel. In the end Judge Martin excluded the proffered charts showing the record of the thirty cargoes, and the defense soon after rested, with the exception of the reservation of ten minutes for further evidence for Gerbracht this morning.

New Frauds Followed the Old.

After the close of the trial it was learned that the facts to which Mr. Stimson referred are these: It came to the attention of the Government's investigators some time ago that curious work had been done on the Havemeyer & Elder piers long after the raid of Parr in November, 1907, and eventually a confession was obtained from an assistant Government weighter. This was that while the penalty suit was pending and before its trial in the Winter of 1909, a "frame-up" was arranged in respect to three cargoes whereby, through collusion between the men on the Government scales and those on the city weighers' scales, false differences between the two sets of weights were developed for use in the trial itself.

Whether these weights were ever introduced in evidence in the former trial could not be learned yesterday. That trial called into play the services of a distinguished company of lawyers, including Henry W. Taft, the President's brother; Mr. Stanchfield, and others, against whom no suspicion of faking up evidence would be entertained by the legal community. Mr. Stimson did not charge that these lawyers knew anything about the attempt to falsify the record in that trial. The frauds to which he had reference occurred, however, after the death of Henry O. Havemeyer, upon whose shoulders has been laid by the present defendants the executive responsibility for all the doings of the Sugar Trust, just as they have put on to Spitzer, the pardoned ex-dock boss, the responsibility for the actual practices at the piers. Spitzer was out of the employ of the trust at the time that the weights were faked on the three cargoes in question.

Characteristics of Havemeyer.

Most of yesterday's evidence for the defense related to the alleged "liberality" of the Government weights, and the witnesses who testified to it included Joseph A. Ball, Assistant Treasurer of the Franklin & Spreckels refinery in Philadelphia; Frank Schaeffer, President of the firm of Hugh Kelley, sugar brokers, and Edward Foster, auditor of the trust, who was on the stand earlier in the trial. It was the testimony of Mr. Foster which led up to the attempt to introduce the records of cargoes subsequent to Nov. 20, 1907, and to the retort from Mr. Stimson.

Mr. Foster put the finishing touches on the defense's theory of Havemeyer's responsibility by responding to a series of questions directed at the personality of the former head of the trust.

"What kind of a man was he?" asked Mr. Graham.

"He was very autocratic, very domineering, and would brook no opposition whatever," replied Foster.

"Did Mr. Heike have anything to do with the raw sugar department?" asked Heike's counsel.

"No," replied the auditor, who then narrated how on one occasion H. O. Havemeyer had told him to make up a list of clerks for decapitation, including the head of the raw sugar department, and then had changed his mind and allowed all these men to be retained.

Rebuttal evidence for the Government will not, according to the statement of Mr. Stimson yesterday, take more than a few minutes, so the addresses to the jury will be reached early in the session to-day. It is probable that Judge Martin will charge the jury the first thing to-morrow morning and dismiss them to their final consideration of the case.

PARR ENTITLED TO RECOVER.

Decision of Attorney General May Give Sugar Fraud Detector a Fortune.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Attorney General Wickersham has rendered a decision in which he holds that Richard Parr is entitled to recover from the Government the amount of his claim for information given against the so-called Sugar Trust.

Parr's information brought about the recovery of between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. The question of how much money will be paid him is within the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Under the law Parr could be allowed as much as 50 per cent. of the amount recovered, but there is no probability he will receive any such sum.

Richard Parr was an agent of the Treasury Department when he made the discovery that the scales on the Williamsburg pier of the Havemeyers & Elder Refinery were fixed to weigh short. This brought about the Federal raid in November, 1907, disclosing that fraudulent weighing of sugar was an established custom. Parr never told his friends just what reward he expected from the Government.

"It may be anywhere from $1 to $1,000,000," he has always said when questioned on the subject, and he usually added that he had little hope of ever collecting the latter sum.

"It has been the practice of the department," he said, "to grant 30 per cent. awards in the general run of cases, and in the exceptional cases 50 per cent. I think this could be called an exceptional case, but that is a matter of opinion."

OUTWALKED WESTON, HE SAYS

Man Arrives at City Hall with a Book of Signatures as Credentials.

Paul Lange arrived at City Hall yesterday and presented credentials purporting to show that he had broken Edward Payson Weston's record in walking across the continent. He carried a book in which was written the dates and signatures of the Mayors or their secretaries of the various cities in which he had stopped.

It showed that he had walked from Santa Monica, Cal., in sixty-eight days. Lange said he was 48 years old and a native of Philadelphia. He said that he left Santa Monica on March 23.

BROOKLYN BAPTISTS RESIGN.

Four More Officers of Washington Church Quit as Protest Against Pastor.

Four more officers of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church—Hiram Burnett, Edgar B. Mangam, Frank Deacon, and Edwin T. Braman, all Deacons—have resigned, supposedly because of the radical religious views expressed by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Robert MacDonald. Some of the members seemed to think that the attitude of the pastor was carrying them away from the established doctrines of the Church.

JERSEY TO INQUIRE INTO HIGHER FARES

State Commission Calls Upon the Officials of Railroad Companies to Explain.

GOV. FORT APPEALED TO

Asked to Call a Special Session of the Legislature to Determine the Power of the Railroad Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 7.—The State Railroad Commission intends finding out what power it has over traffic schedules and rates. It issued an order to-day citing the Pennsylvania, Erie, Lackawanna, and Central Railroad of New Jersey to appear by officials before the board next Tuesday morning, with data regarding the proposed increase in rates, and the schedules now in force. In addition to the general order to each road subpoenas were issued for the passenger agents to come and testify.

The order of the commission came after complaint was made by five commuters of the Lackawanna Railroad—William Tyacke, Seymour S. Young, W. O. Stoddard, F. A. Burnham, Jr., and Otto Rose of Madison. The commission took the question to Gov. Fort and conferred with Attorney General Wilson. The Governor said that everything possible to determine the power of the commission over rates would be developed at the hearing next Tuesday, but he refused to commit himself as to the possibility of calling an extra session of the Legislature to straighten out the fare question.

William P. Martin of Newark, the Progressive Republican candidate for Governor, has sent a letter to Vivian M. Louis of Paterson, whom he addressed as the recognized candidate of the "regular" Republicans for the Gubernatorial nomination, asking him to join with him in asking Gov. Fort to call a special session for this purpose. Mr. Martin also sent a letter to Gov. Fort to-day, embodying the same request.

James F. Fielder, Hudson County's State Senator, has sent a letter to Gov. Fort requesting him to call a special session of the New Jersey Legislature to prevent the railroad companies from carrying into effect on July 1 the increased commutation rates.

NOT STRETCHING HIS RAILROAD.

President Mellen Says the Increase in Distances Was a "Senseless Mistake."

President Charles S. Mellen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad said yesterday that he didn't try to stretch out his railroad as indicated by the new distance schedules published in the railroad's new Summer time table, and which stirred up the Westchester and Connecticut commuters. It was all a "senseless mistake," said Mr. Mellen, and is going to be rectified in a new time table.

The Summer time table showed that from a mile to a mile and a half had been added to the distances between Grand Central Station and all the stations on the New Haven Road as far as Stamford. Woodlawn, the first station, was made almost two miles further away than it was set forth in the old time tables. Some of the commuters saw in the new arrangement a plan by which the railroad hoped to square its threatened increase in rates with the law governing mileage, and they threatened to bring the matter to the attention of the up-State Public Service Commission. This is Mr. Mellen's explanation, as contained in an official statement issued yesterday:

"The change of distances shown in the folder is due to a senseless blunder. The company has not made any alteration in its mileage tables, and the publication indicating this is now being corrected by a reissue. The erroneous distances have no bearing whatever upon the rates as recently changed."

Mayor Edwin W. Fiske of Mount Vernon sent this telegram to President Taft and Attorney General Wickersham yesterday:

This community desires you, if possible, to prevail upon the Eastern railroads from increasing their passenger rates until such time as reasonableness of same can be shown before a competent commission.

The Mayor notified the Mayors of the other municipalities along the line of the New Haven Railroad of what he had done and suggested that they do the same.

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Coat Undershirts
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NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES

KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38 St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. SEASON'S MUSICAL COMEDY TRIUMPH. THE FANTASTICAL MUSICAL COMEDY, THE ARCADIANS

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Last Mat. Saturday at 2:15. LAST WEEK FRANCIS WILSON in THE BACHELOR'S BABY

HUDSON W. 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. THE SPENDTHRIFT with EDMUND BREESE.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. "Moves with a delightful swing."—Telegram. HENRY MILLER & COMPANY in HER HUSBAND'S WIFE.

NEW YORK B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. SUMMER PRICES—BEST SEATS $1. THE MERRY WHIRL with JAS. C. MORTON & F. F. MOORE.

GAIETY B'WAY & 46th ST. EVS. 8:15. MAT. WED. & SAT. 2:15. FORTUNE HUNTER with JOHN BARRYMORE.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEA. W. 42d St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Beginning NEXT MONDAY. Seats To-morrow. FREDERIC THOMPSON presents his GIRLIES. 60 OF THEM. NONE OF THEM 20. NONE OF THEM MARRIED. A Musical Satire of the Dramatic Season. With Joseph Cawthorn and Maude Raymond.

AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN and Adirondack Camp. 42d St., West of B'way. USUAL DAILY Mat. Downstairs in Theatre 25 & 50c. INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS THE BARNYARD ROMEO. Direct from its Big Vienna Success. With the Following All-Star Cast: CHAS. J. ROSS, MIZZI HAJOS, STELLA MAYHEW, SYDNEY GRANT, BARRY LUPINO, BILLEE TAYLOR, GERTRUDE VAN DYCK & 50 pretty girls. MLLE. LO AND HER BEAUTIFUL ARTISTS' MODELS. GEO. EVANS, ROMANY SINGERS, others.

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PLAZA 59th St., Mad. Av. Daily Mats. 25., Eves., 25c. & 50c. 15—ALL-STAR ACTS—15. Daisy Harcourt, Empire City Quartet, J. J. Morton, etc.

America's Foremost Theatres and Hits.

BROADWAY Theatre, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Only Matinees Saturdays, 2:15. Lew Fields' Production of THE SUMMER WIDOWERS. Cast Includes Lew Fields and Irene Franklin.

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ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. To-day Mat. 50c.-$1.50. Greatest Comedy Hit in 20 Years. SEVEN DAYS

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